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## REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE ON TREATY POLICY

Mild Reservationists Express the  
View That the Democratic  
Senators Will Accept the  
Proposal for a Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Republican policy in regard to the  
Peace Treaty was indicated at a con-  
ference of Republican senators held at  
the home of Henry Cabot Lodge, Sen-  
ator from Massachusetts, yesterday,  
to consider the action to be taken  
this week. The nine mild reservation-  
ists were present, as were Frank B.  
Brandegee, an "irreconcilable," Sen-  
ator from Connecticut, and Irvine L.  
Lenroot, Senator from Wisconsin, ad-  
viser to Senator Lodge in the Treaty  
fight.

The modified reservation that will  
be proposed in the Senate before the  
friends of the Treaty give up hope of  
ratification, specifies that "The United  
States shall not assume any obligation  
under Article X to use military or  
naval forces, the economic boycott,  
diplomatic means or financial or eco-  
nomic resources."

Republicans believed that the Ad-  
ministration senators were trying to  
force the Republican senators to as-  
sume the responsibility for the defeat  
of the Treaty, and it was to prevent  
such an onus being placed upon them  
that the conference was held on Sun-  
day. The ground upon which this ap-  
prehension was based were the semi-  
official statement of the President  
that he would not deposit ratifica-  
tion with the original Lodge reserva-  
tion and that he would deposit ratifica-  
tion if the bi-partisan reservations  
were accepted. Senator Lodge, on  
hearing this, declared that the Repub-  
licans would never consent to any  
modification of the fundamentals of  
the Lodge reservation.

Forty Democrats Pledged

Forty Democrats have signed a  
pledge to vote for the bi-partisan  
reservations and have been negotiating  
with the mild reservationists since the  
announcement at the White House. If  
such a combination could be brought  
about, it would provide a majority  
against the Lodge reservation. At the  
conference at Senator Lodge's house,  
yesterday, however, the mild reserva-  
tionists promised to stand with the  
other Republicans if they were per-  
mitted to propose the modified Lodge  
reservation as an effort for compro-  
mise as a last resource.

The reservation upon which the  
mild reservationists base their hopes  
of a final agreement, follows:  
"The United States assumes no obli-  
gation to preserve by the use of its  
military or naval forces the economic  
boycott, diplomatic means, or eco-  
nomic or financial resources, the ter-  
ritorial integrity or political inde-  
pendence of any other nation under  
the provisions of Article X or to  
employ the military or naval forces  
of the United States under any other  
article of the Treaty for any purpose,  
unless, in particular case, the Con-  
gress, which, under the Constitution,  
has the sole power to declare war,  
shall by act or joint resolution, so  
provide."

This reservation was drafted by the  
mild reservationists, and submitted to  
Senator Lodge a week ago. Last week  
at his suggestion, James E. Watson  
(R.), Senator from Indiana, took the  
reservation to Fumfild M. Simmons  
(D.), Senator from North Carolina,  
who presented it to his Democratic  
colleagues. Carter Glass (D.), Sen-  
ator from Virginia, then took it with  
the approval of Gilbert M. Hitchcock  
(D.), Senator from Nebraska, to the  
White House and it was for the pur-  
pose of asking the President whether  
he was willing to accept it that the  
letter was written asking him to see  
Senator Simmons. This the President  
evidently was unwilling to do, al-  
though it was said at the White House  
that a reply would be sent today.

"Republicans Will Hold Together"

The mild reservationists were of  
the opinion on Sunday evening that the  
Democrats will accept the proposal for  
a compromise, pointing out that Sen-  
ator Lodge had submitted the question  
to the Democrats, thus enabling them  
to accept with good grace. None of  
the mild reservationists will desert the  
Republicans, Senator Lenroot, who  
had been influential in preventing such  
action, declared after yesterday's con-  
ference.

"The Republicans will stick to-  
gether," he declared. "I cannot say  
just what will be done, but we should  
know within a day or two."

The mild reservationists are to hold  
a meeting today and will afterward  
confer with the Democrats.  
"I cannot discuss what happened at  
the conference today," said Charles L.  
McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, of  
the "mild group." "A modification of  
the League reservation will be offered,  
however, from the Republican side.  
We will meet tomorrow and discuss  
the situation among ourselves and then  
talk it over with the Democrats. We  
should know by Tuesday night whether  
there is a chance for ratification or  
not."

He added there was a possibility of  
the mild reservationists joining with  
the Democrats to support the bi-

partisan conference reservation if  
their own effort failed. This would  
compel the Republicans to surrender  
or take responsibility for defeating  
the Treaty.

"I feel confident that we can secure  
64 votes for the modified Lodge reser-  
vation," Senator McNary continued.  
"We are not asking Senator Hitchcock  
to support it and are ignoring him in  
our plans."

Debate to Be Shortened

It was decided at the conference to  
end discussion of the other remaining  
reservations and to reach Article X as  
quickly as possible.

"Whether there will be any delay  
now depends entirely upon the Demo-  
crats," said Senator Lenroot. "They  
have caused what delay there has been  
so far, and, unless they continue to  
debate every point that is raised, we  
should reach the Article X reservation  
and have a final vote on ratification  
within a few days."

W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from  
Idaho, who announced on Saturday  
that he would move to take up the  
Article X reservation today, said last  
evening that, in view of the determi-  
nation of the Republicans to speed  
action on the Treaty, he would not  
make his motion.

"An effort will undoubtedly be  
made, however, to shut off debate,"  
said Senator Borah. "There will be no  
closure, but it is likely that a unani-  
mous consent agreement will be laid  
before the Senate to stop further  
debate."

"The Democrats have received very  
definite instructions from the White  
House," said Senator Borah. "The  
President will not stand for any reser-  
vation that sacrifices the obligations  
under Article X. On the other hand,  
the Republicans will not sacrifice the  
principles of the Lodge reservation."

## SALE OF IRISH BONDS ATTACKED

The Rev. Alexander Irvine Says  
That Since No Real Security  
Is Given, Money Is Being Col-  
lected Upon a Wrong Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Irish  
bond campaign now being conducted  
in the United States is nothing more  
nor less than collecting money under  
incorrect representations, since the so-  
called Irish government has neither  
recognition nor standing and cannot  
possibly be expected to back its notes,  
according to the Rev. Alexander Irvine,  
of the Society for American and British  
Friendship.

"This is not the first appeal for  
money by bond issue," he said. "There  
was the Fenian bond campaign a num-  
ber of years ago. What became of the  
money collected then? It is stated now  
that the money is needed for the de-  
velopment of what are known as the  
congested districts of the west of Ire-  
land and for the Irish fisheries. The  
British Government spends \$1,250,000  
annually for those congested districts;  
has loaned a large sum of money  
through the district councils for the  
building of laborers' cottages and has  
furthered the fishing industry by build-  
ing harbors, curing stations, and light  
railways, and has even brought ex-  
perts from Scotland to teach the Irish  
people how to fish their own seas  
profitably."

"There is nothing in the appeal of  
those who are seeking funds through  
this bond issue that has not been cov-  
ered already either by funds from the  
British exchequer or by funds from  
local councils under British adminis-  
tration. If the British people are will-  
ing to spend this money in Ireland,  
why ask America to duplicate? The  
program upon which the Irish seek to  
raise their millions is almost a copy  
of the constructive program being  
carried out by the British Government  
in Ireland. They are not even the  
authors of it; they have simply copied  
the outline of constructive develop-  
ment without stating that the British  
are already paying for this very thing."

"Moreover, these bonds are in no  
way securities; they do not in the  
least resemble the American Liberty  
bonds. They are simply camouflaged  
gifts. It is a case of collecting money  
under the guise of security without  
giving that security."

"The campaign is, in addition, as  
offensive as though the Filipinos were  
to conduct campaigns in Japan in or-  
der to rebel against the United States."

## ACTION OF MAYOR OF BREST DEFENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Friday)—The Cham-  
ber of Deputies today heard the So-  
cialist Deputy from Finistère, Mr.  
Goude, of the recent grave events at  
Brest. The Mayor of Brest, who was  
a Socialist, prohibited a procession of  
former soldiers who wished to place  
flowers upon a monument to some sol-  
diers, with the result that many un-  
toward incidents occurred. A pre-  
vious interpellation was followed by  
the dismissal of the Mayor. His action  
is now defended by Mr. Goude and a  
lively debate is expected.

The chamber has rejected a pro-  
posal for the autonomous financial  
status of the postal department.

## WETS SEEK AID OF POLITICIANS

Effort Is Being Made to Induce  
One of the National Parties to  
Espouse Liquor Cause in the  
Next Presidential Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The wets are making desperate and  
persistent efforts to cause the anti-  
prohibition issue to look so attractive  
to the politicians that one of the two  
parties will adopt it in the coming  
campaign. The effort seems to be to  
make it appear that a tremendous  
popular reaction has set in against  
prohibition in general and the Volstead  
enforcement Act in particular. An in-  
sidious feature of this propaganda is  
that it decries all support of whisky  
and other strong intoxicants, and  
pleads for the light beers and mild  
wines, which are defended as innocu-  
ous, and without which the American  
people, especially the workmen, are  
alleged not to be able to exist use-  
fully and contentedly.

In the east, the attitude of Edward  
I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey,  
and Albert E. Smith, Governor of New  
York, has undoubtedly given courage  
to the wets and has, moreover, fur-  
nished them with something definite  
with which they can so before the  
country and ask for endorsement and  
support. Party lines, however, are not  
clear-cut on this issue. For instance,  
there is no more vigilant opponent of  
drink in the Republican Party than  
that still powerful Democrat, William  
Jennings Bryan, who will throw him-  
self with all the ardor of a crusader  
into the defense of the party against  
the efforts of the liquor crowd to use  
the party for their own ends.

Prohibition Gaining Ground

One of the reasons for attempting  
to get one or the other of the leading  
parties to commit itself to this issue  
is the fact that the longer prohibition  
is in effect the less is the opposition  
to it likely to look like a vote-getter  
in the eyes of the astute politician.  
Already the good effects of prohibi-  
tion, in decreased crime, fewer inmates  
in penal and charitable institutions,  
and increased efficiency, are making  
themselves felt. This will furnish  
excellent campaign material for the  
drys and for the supporters of law  
and order, especially with so large a  
proportion of women of the country  
voting.

One of the things that is disturbing  
the political managers greatly is the  
uncertainty that seems certain to be  
about the election of congressmen.  
The American Federation of Labor  
has announced that it is going to try  
to elect its friends and defeat others  
wherever they are found, and under  
whatever party emblem their names  
appear. The Plumb Plan League has  
opened headquarters, and is likewise  
going in for political activity, espe-  
cially in the matter of electing legis-  
latures favorable to their ideas.  
William S. Vare (R.), Representative  
in Congress from Pennsylvania, an-  
nounces he will stand on a platform  
of light beer, regardless of what his  
party decides to do, and there are  
other candidates in certain localities  
who may do likewise. Such irregu-  
larities and activities are going to  
make it extremely difficult to estimate  
the political complexion of the next  
Congress beforehand. Yet there are  
politicians who would rather have  
that difficulty than to take the plunge  
by either endorsing or attacking prohi-  
bition. In short, the politicians are  
afraid of the issue.

Issue May Be Clarified

Decisions of the Supreme Court in  
cases before it, or soon to be brought,

may make the way a little clearer.  
The latest case is that of the Kentucky  
Distilleries and Warehouse Company,  
appealing from federal court decrees  
holding the act valid. Its brief was  
filed on Saturday, and the case will be  
argued today, with the Rhode Island  
and other cases.

A. C. King, Solicitor-General, in a  
brief filed on Saturday, supported the  
federal court decrees dismissing in-  
junction proceedings against the Vol-  
stead Act in Massachusetts, contend-  
ing the Eighteenth Amendment an-  
nulls all conflicting state and federal  
laws previously passed.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel  
for the Anti-Saloon League, and other  
attorneys, will apply today for per-  
mission to file a brief in the Massa-  
chusetts and Kentucky cases.

A suggestion has been made by the  
Anti-Saloon League in the interests of  
unobstructed enforcement of the law  
that the government should buy 60,-  
000,000 gallons of liquors in bonded  
warehouses at the price of production,  
and denature it for commercial pur-  
poses, thus doing away with the in-  
centive to spend large sums of money  
in efforts to evade the law or to break  
it down.

Bill Favors Beer and Wines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Another bill  
to permit the manufacture of beer and  
light wines in New York State is to be  
introduced when the Legislature con-  
venes tonight. The measure will be  
presented by Col. Ransom H. Gillett  
(R.), an overseas veteran, and will  
provide for 3.5 per cent beer and light  
wines containing alcohol up to 10 per  
cent. The bill would eliminate the  
saloon and make the beverages to be  
manufactured obtainable only in res-  
taurants and clubs. Colonel Gillett  
says that the Volstead act is unen-  
forceable. There are now five beer  
and light-wine bills before the law-  
makers.

New Jersey Senate Wet

United Press via The Christian Science  
Monitor from its New Jersey Office

NEW YORK, New York—New Jer-  
sey Senate, 12 to 9, passed the House  
bill legalizing the manufacture, sale  
and transportation of 3.5 per cent  
beer after peace has been declared.

## QUESTION OF NEXT GERMAN PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—An  
acute controversy shows signs of aris-  
ing in Germany over the choice of the  
next President of the German Repub-  
lic. The Pan-German and Junker  
parties tonight announced their in-  
tention of nominating Field Marshal von  
Hindenburg as a candidate to the position,  
and the suggestion is made that  
Germans of all classes should rally to  
the support of "the Fatherland's na-  
tional hero." The German Liberals  
and Socialists, judged by newspaper  
comments, do not share this enthu-  
siasm for von Hindenburg's candida-  
ture. The Radical Socialist organs, es-  
pecially the "Freiheit," state that he  
represents the Germany of "Blood and  
Iron" which estranged the world and  
caused the war, and that the Ger-  
mans will not allow him to assume  
control again, even under the different  
auspices of the destinies of the  
country.

## PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IS POSTPONED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The  
completing departure of the German  
of Wales on Tuesday for his Aus-  
tralian tour has been provisionally  
postponed for one week, as it has been  
considered necessary to place His Ma-  
jesty's Ship Renown in quarantine.

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## JOSEPH CAILLAUX AND AGADIR AFFAIR

Much Old Diplomatic History Is  
Being Brought to Light by the  
Proceedings—Question of  
German Gunboat Referred To

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—New-  
paper comment upon the document  
written by Joseph Caillaux which  
sought to cast the complete responsi-  
bility for the war on Raymond Poin-  
caré, the then President of the Re-  
public, and upon the Italian notes  
which have been recently published,  
is to the effect that they are com-  
pletely disproved by the evidence of  
Maurice Paleologue, the former  
French Ambassador to Russia, which  
dealt with the French diplomacy in  
Russia.

This evidence, which was presented  
today at the trial of the former French  
Premier, who is being examined by  
the Senate, constituted as a high  
court, on charges of having treason-  
able relations with Germany during  
the war, included the statement that  
it was not true that Mr. Poincaré  
signed secret agreements with Russia  
and refused to appeal to England. On  
July 28, 1914, when Germany decided  
on mobilization, Mr. Paleologue said,  
the Tzar telegraphed to Paris that  
Russia accepted all the Franco-British  
procedure to prevent the conflict  
and to assure peace.

Letter Written to King of England

A letter written on the same date by  
Mr. Poincaré to the King of England,  
making a pressing appeal to his friend-  
ship, was also included upon by Mr.  
Paleologue. The British response, Mr.  
Paleologue declared, was at first hesi-  
tating, but on August 4 was precise  
and Great Britain came into the war.  
All this old diplomatic history is be-  
ing again brought to light by the  
Caillaux proceedings, which are, in-  
deed, becoming quite lively.

Today the president of the Senate,  
Leon Bourgeois, manifested a desire to  
examine the documents concerning the  
incident in which the King of Spain  
complained that he was threatened  
by an emissary of Mr. Caillaux, docu-  
ments for which, it is understood,  
secrecy is desired.

Other ambassadors, as well as  
Maurice Herbetie, were called to give  
evidence. Mr. Herbetie, who was  
chief clerk in the Foreign Office under  
Justin de Selves, the Foreign Minister  
at the time of the Agadir incident, said  
that when the German gunboat, Pan-  
ther, was sent to Morocco in 1911, Mr.  
de Selves wished to send a French  
ship in reply. Mr. Caillaux, who was  
the Premier, opposed this course, he  
declared. In this connection Mr.  
Caillaux said in part today: "I con-  
sulted Mr. Delcassé, the Minister of  
Marine, and he too was opposed. Then  
began our disagreements and I was  
obliged to go over the head of Mr.  
de Selves." He added that he had  
said that it was a German trap and  
that if France had fallen for it by  
sending a ship, war would have fol-  
lowed. He complained that while he  
was endeavoring to preserve peace at  
this critical moment Mr. Herbetie and  
Mr. de Selves inspired the press  
against him. Mr. de Selves made a  
deposition to the same effect as Mr.  
Herbetie.

Germany's Secret Code

A striking incident was the reading  
of the deposition of the French Min-  
ister in Brazil, which carried the sug-  
gestion that at this time Mr. Caillaux  
informed Germany that France had  
discovered her secret code. The state-  
ment to this effect was attributed to  
Mr. Poincaré, whose deposition was  
thereupon read and contained a com-  
plete denial that any such statement  
had been made by him to anybody.  
Mr. Caillaux added that he knew that  
the code had been discovered, but that  
it was absurd to accuse him of be-  
traying this fact to Germany, as that  
country afterward changed her code.

PARIS, France (Friday)—All the  
five witnesses heard and the deposi-  
tions read thus far in the Caillaux  
case have dealt, almost exclusively,  
with the negotiations in connection  
with the incident at Agadir, Morocco,  
where the Germans landed a force of  
troops from the gunboat Panther in  
1911.

Some Impatience Shown

The members of the court showed  
some impatience at the trend of the  
evidence today, the procureur-general,  
Theodore Lescouvé, having already  
informed the court that the Agadir  
negotiations were not included in the  
charges against Mr. Caillaux. A Sen-  
ator, Mr. Cornet, cross-examining  
Maurice Herbetie, asked him if he  
knew anything about the charges  
against Mr. Caillaux as far as intelli-  
gence with the enemy were concerned.  
Another Senator, Mr. Bouvier, asked  
the court to discuss whether further  
evidence concerning Agadir should be  
accepted.

The evidence brought out today  
showed that cipher telegrams from  
the German Embassy in Paris to the  
Wilhelmstrasse from 1901 to 1911  
might as well have been sent in plain  
language, as the German code was  
an open book to the French Foreign  
Office throughout these years.

Testimony of Mr. de Selves  
The testimony of Justin de Selves,  
Foreign Minister under Mr. Caillaux,  
did not come up to expectations. The  
former Minister declared he retained  
the opinion that the sending of a  
French warship to Agadir in the wake

of the Panther was the logical move,  
while Mr. Caillaux maintained that it  
would have been a great imprudence  
and might have caused war. The ac-  
cused produced letters from Alfred  
von Kiderlen-Wächter, former German  
Foreign Secretary, in which Dr. von  
Bothman-Hollweg, former Imperial  
Chancellor, was continually referred to  
as a "little beast" and the Kaiser as  
"a piece of fur." The defense argued  
these letters proved that Germany was  
aggressive and wanted war.

Mr. Caillaux himself conducted the  
cross-examination of witnesses today,  
apparently taking his cue from the  
displeasure several times expressed  
openly by some of the senators at the  
tone adopted by the accused counsel.

## REAL ISSUE BEFORE ULSTER UNIONISTS

Sir Edward Carson Declares Area  
Controlled by Ulster Parlia-  
ment Is Question Rather Than  
Opposition to Home Rule Bill

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Sunday)—The  
Ulster Unionist Council held its an-  
nual meeting on Friday with Sir Ed-  
ward Carson presiding and, after a  
lengthy private deliberation upon the  
Home Rule Bill, adjourned until  
Wednesday to enable the numerous de-  
legates present to confer with the local  
associations. An official declaration  
of the Ulster Unionists' attitude to-  
ward the bill is expected to follow and,  
judging from the impressions con-  
veyed on Friday, it is considered likely  
to be neutral.

Speaking at the luncheon which fol-  
lowed Friday's meeting, Sir Edward  
said he wished he could handle the  
question with the idea that the whole  
of Ireland would accept the present  
bill as a settlement. He was certain,  
if those who had been their opponents  
would say they were going to work the  
Parliament in the south and west of  
Ireland for the benefit of all classes,  
creeds and conditions and with pride  
in the Empire, that Ulster Unionists  
would be the first to shake hands with  
them and say, "As brother Irishmen  
we wish you well and promise we will  
do the same." He regretted, however,  
that he could see no sign of any such  
happy solution.

After intimating that in the actual  
circumstances the government will  
have to answer searching questions as  
to the manner in which its proposals  
are likely to work, he concluded by  
emphasizing that for the Unionists,  
meanwhile, the position is not what  
it was before the 1914 act was placed  
on the statute book, seeing that they  
are now offered a Parliament of their  
own, and also that the 1914 act will  
come into force the moment peace is  
finally concluded, unless it is replaced  
by another. Hence the real question  
at issue for them now is the extent of  
area over which the Ulster Parliament  
is to have jurisdiction rather than  
opposition to the government's pro-  
posals as a whole.

Wisdom of Home Rule Bill Questioned

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—  
Speaking at Royston yesterday, Lord  
Robert Cecil expressed the gravest  
doubts of the wisdom of the govern-  
ment's Home Rule Bill since the Irish  
did not want it. Irishmen should be  
treated, he said, as grown men politi-  
cally, and should be offered the  
largest possible measure of self-gov-  
ernment consistent with the Empire's  
safety, subject only to a stipulation  
that if any part of the country showed  
itself resolutely opposed to the scheme,  
it must be left out until it had been  
shown that there was nothing to ap-  
prehend and that it could come in  
with safety.

Comment on Situation from the Times

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The  
publication of the terms of the Home  
Rule Bill, says The Times, has opened  
a new chapter in the Irish controversy  
and "though events have marched  
space in Ireland, the people of this  
country remained unsatisfied by any  
reasoned defense of the increasing in-  
consistency between the declared  
policy of the government and the  
actual administration of Irish affairs."  
Continuing, The Times says, "The  
Chief Secretary's description of af-  
fairs in Ireland in the House of Com-  
mons on Thursday was in reality a  
confession of failure on his part and  
on that of the government—as com-  
pletely disastrous a confession as any  
which a holder of his office ever has  
made."

"We have never doubted that had  
the government frankly based their  
Irish policy on indisputable truth, the  
Unionists would have broken down  
and sought the cooperation of moderate  
Irishmen in the administration of their  
country, and today there would be  
little if any of that reign of disorder  
of which Mr. MacPherson (Chief Sec-  
retary for Ireland) so bitterly and so  
tragically complains."

Declaring that with every measure  
of repression the outrages increase and  
crimes become more daring, The Times  
concludes:  
"We believe, however, that the sole  
hope of Irishmen for a satisfactory  
outcome lies not in obstinate perse-  
verance in proposals which already have  
been shown inadequate in many re-  
spects, but in using the experience  
they already have gained and the as-  
sistance Parliament will give them if  
they frankly seek it, to secure for  
and ultimately present to this coun-  
try and Ireland a broader and more  
comprehensive measure of Home  
Rule."

## CONSTANTINOPLE IS TO BE OCCUPIED BY ALLIED TROOPS

Official Statement Confirms An-  
nouncement by Adding That  
Ample Force Is Available  
From Troops Near Turkey

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office



the territorial and political rights of the Armenians be vindicated and restored; and

"Whereas, Any further temporizing with or toleration of these outrageous conditions or arrangements which recognize Turkish sovereignty in Armenia will be pregnant with future disorders, wars, massacres, and would constitute a cowardly default of duty on the part of the Christian powers; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States do hereby express its profound sympathy for the Armenian people in their present distress, separation, and suffering; and

"Resolved further, That it is the sense of the Senate that the allied powers which accepted the capitulation of the Turks in the late war should now impose terms upon the Turks for the complete liberation of the Armenian people and the vindication and restoration of their territorial rights and political independence, and that adequate military measures be forthwith taken, in conformity to the terms of the armistice with the Turks, to occupy Armenia, to expel all armed Turks and Kurds from the said six vilayets, to protect the inhabitants against a recurrence of these disorders and outrages, and make them secure in their persons and property."

## American Policy Criticized

United States Said Not to Have Understood Turkish Character

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The position of the United States Government with reference to the near eastern question as it is now presented can be more readily understood, it is said, if some of the events in that situation since, say, 1908, are recalled. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has before him a document prepared by an expert on near eastern affairs, an American, in which some of these events are recalled.

Indifference and trustfulness in the promises of the Turk marked the attitude of the United States State Department on the massacres under "Abdul the Damned," which preceded the so-called constitution of July, 1908, says this authority. This constitution was regarded by many Americans as a real revolution, and it was calculated to bring about an era of universal good will and fraternity among all races and creeds of the Turkish Empire. But there were some Americans who demanded intervention on the part of their government to put a stop to the Armenian massacres which were again arousing the attention of the civilized world. A petition was presented to the President. Parts of the reply made by the State Department on June 28, 1909, are significant.

### Intervention Thought Precluded

The massacre question had received the earnest consideration of the government for many years. Recent atrocities had aroused the American people's sympathy and the President's abhorrence. While the government, not being signatory to the Berlin treaty engagement, deemed itself precluded from any consideration of intervention, or of sharing the treaty responsibilities, the government's sentiments and earnest desire that the Armenians should have security of life and property were common knowledge to the great powers, who by the Treaty aimed to accomplish this result. Every thinking American deplored the antagonisms and opposing ambitions which arrayed the racial and religious elements of the Turkish population against each other. The government had always wished that it had the power to prevent Armenia's sufferings, but in the obvious impossibility of intervention, it was powerless. And the broader tendencies developing in the Near East and the moral suasion of the Christian treaty powers must be trusted to reconcile the opposing factions.

The United States did not declare war against Turkey. Some of the most prominent Armenians and Americans urged that such a declaration be made. Arshag Mahdian, editor of The New Armenia, for one, foresaw the possibility of a situation arising in which the hands of the United States would appear to be tied unless the government had declared war on Turkey. That situation is considered to have arisen now. The United States has the prestige neither of a belligerent nor of a member of the League of Nations upon which to base anything like intervention against the reported near eastern settlement. But the powers, members of the League, who were at war with Turkey, it is pointed out, cannot be ignorant now, any more than they were in 1909, what the earnest desire of this government and people is in this matter. And yet, there is a question whether "the moral suasion of the Christian treaty powers" is such trustworthy reliance now as the State Department thought it was 11 years ago.

### Misunderstanding of the Turk

Experts in the Near East, however, have always thought that the State Department was unwise in its attitude toward the new "constitutional government" in Turkey in 1909. The department actually stated that "it is no longer a question of dealing with a government implicated in the Armenian massacres," but that the best course was to "exhibit a degree of confidence" in the new government, "whose Sultan has solemnly proclaimed to Parliament his horror over the awful slaughter among his subjects, his firm intention to punish the guilty, and his purpose to use his fullest power to maintain peace, justice and tranquillity throughout his dominions and among all races and religions." So great was such a task, the State Department said, that it ought to win the sympathy of all well-wishers of "peace and justice" and a fair opportunity of accomplishment without interference.

Such reasoning, it is held, could have been based only upon a misun-

derstanding of the Turk. Eleven years have passed, and he is still massacring the Armenian. The Sultan Muhammad VI did express approbation of all the acts of his predecessor and the Pasha generals who had control of affairs during the war.

But, it is insisted, the Turk does not repent. He may order executions of some of his leaders, but not from reasons and motives that would dominate an occidental government in such punishment. He would take such action merely to lay his offenses upon scapegoats, to clear the skirts and save the suzerainty of the Sultan. The Muhammadian is held to regard justice impartially administered to the Christian people of the Near East as incompatible with his religion and theory of government. In Muhammadian law, it is declared, there is only one word expressing the relation of the Moslem to the non-Moslem and that is Jihad, holy war.

Despite these facts, it is asserted, the United States, ever since the treaty of 1862 with Turkey, which was abrogated in 1882, had held an attitude of aloofness with regard to affairs in Turkey and the treaty by Turkey of its non-Moslem subjects, the attitude which, apparently, it is holding at this moment. It is contended that this attitude ignores the moral right which the American people, through their sacrifices for Armenia, and through their reading of the great war's purposes, have to make their voice heard now for justice in the Near East. It is an attitude which is held to be inconsistent with those high ideals which the United States Government has from time to time asserted by force of arms, in the Spanish War, in the Philippines, and in France.

## No Unfairness Intended

Mr. Gerard Said Not to Have Made Public Any Balfour Correspondence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Inquiry here yesterday did not indicate that, in the method of expressing criticism of the reported decision of the Allies with regard to Turkey, prominent Americans like James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, have been deliberately unfair to Great Britain. Although a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from its London office on Saturday voiced the opinion of certain London circles that Mr. Gerard's methods had been unfair, it was said here yesterday that neither Mr. Gerard nor anyone else concerned in the protests of the last few weeks had been influenced by any intention to be unjust to the British or to any other nation.

The London dispatch said that Mr. Gerard had written to A. J. Balfour, protesting against the Turkish decisions; that Mr. Balfour had replied; that Mr. Gerard had published his protest to Mr. Balfour, but so far as was known in London, had not published Mr. Balfour's reply.

### London View a Surprise

Although Mr. Gerard was not here yesterday, it was learned that this statement of the situation was a surprise to those who have been in close touch with Mr. Gerard's activities as chairman of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia. An informant said that Mr. Gerard had not made public any part of the correspondence with Mr. Balfour, and that, if the British wished to rest their case on the reasons stated by Mr. Balfour, then that case was no stronger, as might have been expected. But, in absence of Mr. Gerard, efforts to obtain exact information as to the Balfour correspondence were unavailing. Those who had read it did not wish to discuss it until Mr. Gerard himself had done so.

A more significant part of the dispatch, in their opinion was that which attributed to "well-informed judges" the opinion that Great Britain yet might have to wash her hands of Mesopotamia and Palestine. Great Britain's gigantic burdens were recognized as an additional reason for hope that eventually the United States might go into the Near East and assume some of those burdens standing there alongside of the British for peace.

But how to move the United States to do her part was a puzzling question and one that was further complicated by the fact that the State Department in one breath asked for the impulsion on Congress of the people's will to help Armenia and in the next frowned upon what it called loose speaking at protest meetings.

### Efforts of Armenia's Friends

The American Committee and all those who have Armenia's interests at heart are trying to induce the people to register their protests in Washington. They regard mass meetings as one of the best methods toward this end, but a hint from Washington called off a mass meeting of the committee planned for Carnegie Hall. In this connection there is special interest in the fact that the latest speaker to fall a mass meeting program because of reported objection from Washington was Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey.

But after failing to address the meeting in Synod Hall at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine a week ago yesterday, he spoke with unusual frankness before the Near East Relief last Thursday night. He had prepared a long speech, but on being told that there was time only for short ones, he spoke extemporaneously. Not only were his remarks not regarded as loose, but they offered a specific remedy. The State Department was quoted as believing that public speeches on the question should now induce a specific solution. Mr. Morgenthau's remedy now is and always has been an American mandate. This solution is also urged by the Armenians themselves.

An informant of authority said yesterday that the Senate very likely would support the President in any near eastern program that would satisfy America's moral obligation to

the victims of the Turk. Those here who have been in a position to know say that individuals in the State Department are not opposed to proper American action. But while the massacres go on, that pressure from the people which would hasten action as a result of resolutions like Senator King's or Senator Wadsworth's of Saturday is said to be lacking.

Yesterday's news from Constantinople, expressing the Turks' hope that the United States would investigate the Marsh situation for itself, was received with smiles. The threats of the Turks' friends that Mustapha Kemal Pasha would make war in the spring if the Turk was not satisfied with the settlement are regarded here as "nothing but bluff." The large number of men accounted to him is said to be exaggerated. Last July he was reported to have 300,000, but the actual number was nearer 25,000. If he has anywhere near 100,000 now it would surprise observers who have been on the ground. And they say he could not raise 1,000,000 if he could get every Turk able to bear arms.

### Whereabouts of Americans

Keen interest was expressed in the detailed account of the Marsh massacre as given in the diary of Dr. S. T. S. Crathern of the Near East Relief. A message to that organization on Saturday reported the safe arrival of Dr. Crathern and Miss Minnie E. Dougherty at Beirut, and of Dr. Mabel Eliot, Miss Helen Schultz and Miss Mabel Powers in Adana. Dr. M. C. Wilson, Miss Evelyn Trostle, Miss Frances E. Bulkeley, Stanley E. Kerr, Paul D. Snyder and six missionaries remained in Marsh to care for those unable to accompany the French in their retreat.

Communication between Beirut and Aleppo had been interrupted for three weeks. Miss Bulkeley was in charge of the Near East Rescue Home for Girls in Marsh, where 50 women and girls were massacred. She and Miss Trostle are now caring for the boys in the orphanages. Most of the missionaries have been in Marsh during the whole war caring for Armenian refugees and the thousand or more orphans in the six orphanages. The Turks damaged a three-story hospital, formerly in German hands, requisitioned by the British and turned over to the Near East Relief. Two of the orphanages were acquired similarly, the others being lent by the American Missionary Board.

The Near East Relief's best advice are that from January 20 to February 10 at least 10,000 were killed. The organization points out that Marsh is about 75 miles from the place where James Perry and Frank Johnson, Y. M. C. A. workers, were killed recently while traveling in a Near East Relief car from Aleppo to Aintab.

### League Union Council's Resolutions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Sunday).—Important resolutions were adopted on Friday at a private special meeting of the general council of the British League of Nations Union, over which Lord Robert Cecil presided.

The first resolution recorded the council's opinion that any international council established either over Constantinople or the Straits, should be subject to the League of Nations. The second resolution pronounced it of vital international importance that Turkish rule over subject nationalities should be abolished and that the latter should be placed under the tutelage of one or more of the mandatory powers of the League of Nations, in accordance with Article XXII of the League of Nations covenant.

### Muhammadans Pledge Aid to Caliph

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Thursday).—A Reuters (Calcutta) message reported that at a Caliphate Council meeting the Bengal Caliphate Council passed a resolution denouncing the attitude of the Archbishop of Canterbury and various Christian statesmen toward the Turkish Empire, and declaring that the Muhammadans will assist the Caliph against all his enemies by every possible means, if his dominions are not kept intact.

On the following day a resolution was passed stating that as protests had been unavailing, all business would be suspended on March 19, and the Viceroy and the King Emperor would be finally notified that if the Muhammadan feeling were not respected, the conference must sever all connection with the British Government, the failure to comply involving social ostracism. A Muhammadan boycott of British piece goods, with non-Muhammadan cooperation, was also urged.

### Turks Ask for American Commission

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, (Thursday).—Resolutions asking the United States to send a commission impartially to investigate the Marsh massacre, and the conditions generally in Anatolia, were passed unanimously today by the Turkish Chamber of Deputies. This action followed an address by Arief Bey, who today was elected President of the Chamber, succeeding Rechid Kismet Bey.

During the debate it was charged that the inter-allied censorship did not permit the Turkish language newspapers to tell the Turkish version of the Marsh incident, although it was said that Greek and Armenian journals were permitted to give their versions, as well as to publish reports of massacres elsewhere which never occurred. The Turks, it is said, are not permitted to deny these reports. The British, French, and Italians conduct the censorship, and Americans are not participating in this work.

Sali Pasha, Minister of Marine, is to be named Grand Vizier, it is reported, instead of Marshal Izzet Pasha, who is the Nationalists' choice, and consequently distasteful to the Allies.

### Armenia Recognized by Japan

PARIS, France, (Saturday).—Japan has informed the Council of Ambassadors that she recognizes Armenia as a de facto government.

## CABINET RESIGNS IN PORTUGUESE CRISIS

Antonio Silva Forms New Ministry after Government's Proposal to Dismiss Public Servants on Strike Is Defeated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain, (Sunday).—The latest reports from Portugal confirm the statements that the trouble there has been due to a strike among the public servants. The Chamber having rejected the government's proposal to dismiss the strikers, the Cabinet resigned, and Antonio Silva has formed a new one which has accepted the strikers' demands, thus terminating the stoppage on the railways.

LONDON, England, (Saturday).—The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned after the defeat of the government on a vote of confidence in the Chamber, according to a Valencia message transmitted by The Central News correspondent at Madrid. The vote followed the government's announcement that any public service strikers who did not return to work within 48 hours would be summarily dismissed. The government's announcement created a storm of protest from the Labor members of the Chamber. A bitter debate ensued at the end of which the government was defeated.

Antonio Silva, former Minister of Public Works, the message adds, has formed a new Cabinet. Mr. Silva, in addition to the Premiership, will hold the Portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The other members of the new Cabinet are: Minister of the Interior, Antonio Bantista; Minister of Justice, Lopez Cardozo; Minister of War, Julio Martins; Minister of Marine, Victor Macedo; Minister of Colonies, Dominho Fria; Minister of Commerce, Mr. Cunha-Leal; Minister of Agriculture, Juan Luis.

### Disorder Reported in Portuguese Cities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Friday).—Telegraphic and cable communication with Lisbon being interrupted, alarmist rumors are current emanating from Madrid, where the Ministry of the Interior reports disorder in Portugal with shooting in Lisbon and Oporto. The Portuguese Legation here considers that the riots may have been caused by the government's decision to close the gambling houses, which have recently abnormally increased, but nothing serious is apprehended. With regard to the Portuguese situation, the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Lisbon makes the following statement:

"In some respects the situation is more anxious than it has ever been. The financial question is acute and there can hardly be any settling down to business and effort while the Administration is so bad and insincere, using the gentlest possible terms, as it is at present. Concessions, privileges and advantages are obtained almost universally in anything but a straightforward way. Therefore minor capitalists ignore orthodox production and commerce and take to violent gambling of every description. Workers, seeing the fast and careless life everywhere that is being lived, are inevitably discontented and in consequence they strike, demonstrate and display strong Bolshevik tendencies. Bolshevik newspapers openly excite them to revolution. Pistols are fired, bombs are thrown and streams of political and other prisoners are taken by the authorities, and so the game goes on. This is Lisbon."

## SWEDISH PARLIAMENT VOTES TO JOIN LEAGUE

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, (Friday).—The first Chamber of Parliament voted 86 to 47 today, in favor of Sweden entering the League of Nations. The following day the Lower House of the Swedish Diet which on Thursday voted 152 to 67, also in favor of Sweden's membership in the League.

### Swiss Plebiscite to Be Held May 16

BERNE, Switzerland, (Saturday).—It was decided today that Switzerland's plebiscite on the question whether she will join the League of Nations, will be taken on Sunday, May 16. The extra session of Parliament, which approved Switzerland's entry into the League, subject to a plebiscite, has been adjourned until April 12.

## FOREIGN POLICY OF PREMIER OF FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France, (Friday).—Alexander Millerand, the Premier of France, explained his foreign policy today before a commission of the Chamber of Deputies, maintaining that silence about the Turkish decisions was desirable at this moment. With regard to the treaty with Germany, he insisted that its terms should be fulfilled. General Nollet, the chief of the allied military mission at Berlin, brought before the Versailles Commission the question of disarmament, and it was decided that the German Army must be reduced to 200,000 by April 10, and later to 100,000.

There are operating in this connection three allied commissions in Germany, the military commission, which is itself divided into three sub-commissions, namely, for armaments, effectives, and fortifications; the aerial commission, which is divided into sub-commissions to survey production and the existing air fleet and the naval

commission with representatives in ports and at Heligoland. The German representative is General von Kramen and the relations are as good as can be expected.

France, in order to insure strict execution of the terms of the Treaty, means to make use of the delayed evacuation and reoccupation and also if necessary of economic reprisals. Mr. Millerand does not intend, in spite of the new soviet proposition, to go further at present than commercial relations with Russia.

It is reported that France has refused her signature to the economic manifesto of London, while it puts pressure on Rumania and Poland. At the same time a remarkable article in the "Temps" on the necessity of reconstitution of Germany, indicates an imminent change in French official opinion.

## BILL TO SIMPLIFY LAND TRANSFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England, (Thursday).—The Lord Chancellor yesterday in the House of Lords submitted for its second reading a bill to amend the law of property. It is to be referred to a joint committee of both houses. The bill is of more than 250 pages, and its main object is to simplify land transfer by repealing or amending various measures now on the statute book.

This subject is a big one, which has always attracted the attention of the Lord Chancellors. Most of them have looked it firmly in the face and then left it alone and it was natural that the present incumbent, Lord Birkenhead, should declare that he would be happy if he only stayed long enough in his office to be connected with the vast and beneficent reforms provided for in this bill.

Meantime the House of Commons showed its determination for economy by taking strong exception to a proposal for the erection of a new inland revenue building in Manchester, when the building program was showing such minute practical results. Mr. Bonar Law, the government leader in the House adopted a vigorous tone in dealing with the House, but eventually the House managed to get very much its own way. The incident was a small but significant indication of the feeling in the Lower House on economy and housing.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, during the discussion today on the Turkish and Armenian questions, stated that the trial of certain Turks deported from Turkey to Malta was contemplated.

## RUMANIA'S ROLE IN POLAND'S POLITICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Sunday).—A Moscow wireless message quotes an article in the "Izvestia" by Charles Radek on Rumania's consent to negotiate peace with Soviet Russia, which he pronounces as another breach in the wall of the Allies built round Russia, and regards as proof that French influence in Rumania is tottering and becoming replaced by British.

Rumania, he adds, plays an important role in Poland's political calculations, as the latter desires a common frontier with her, in order to secure communication with the Allies through the Black Sea. Moreover, Rumania's importance consists in her abundance of such precious products as corn and petroleum.

### Bolshevik Peace Note to Japan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Sunday).—A Moscow wireless message states that the Soviet Government's peace note to Japan emphasizes the great advantages both countries would reap by establishing friendly relations, particularly in connection with Japan's economic interests in the Far East.

### CANADA'S LARGE FISH CATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—There was a great increase in the value of the catch of sea fish in Canada during the month of January as compared with the same month last year. Figures issued today by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, show that the total value of sea fish landed in Canada during January of the present year was \$962,840. In January 1919, it was \$698,258. Cold weather greatly interfered with the fishing on the Atlantic coast, and catches were not quite so good as the previous year, the increase being largely due to the big catch of herring from British Columbia which amounted to 360,000 cwt., against 75,200 cwt. in January 1919.

### CANADA NEEDS FARM WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SHERBROOKE, Quebec.—At the annual meeting of the Immigration Society of the Eastern Townships held here, the reports and discussions emphasized the important work the society is doing on behalf of the farmers of this important part of the Province of Quebec. There is every indication that immigration will open up in the spring, making it possible to secure large numbers of farm workers from the British Isles. The need of adequate financial support is urgent if the work is to be carried on, and the matter will be taken up with the government at an early date.

### NEW SWISS AMBASSADOR NAMED

PARIS, France, (Wednesday).—(Havas).—Henry Alliez, head of the special French mission to Vienna, was today appointed Ambassador to Switzerland. He succeeds Paul Dutasta, secretary of the Peace Conference.

## HOLLAND'S STAND ON FORMER KAISER

Dutch Government Declares Its Inability to Change Its Previous Refusal to Allied Demand

THE HAGUE, Holland, (Friday).—

The Dutch Government today, for the second time, refused to deliver the former German Emperor to the Allies for trial. In a note addressed to David Lloyd George, the British Premier, however, the government promised to take all necessary measures to minimize the liberty of the former Kaiser and to prevent him from endangering the world's peace.

The Dutch Government, while appreciating the motives actuating the Allies, declares its inability to change its previous decisions. It says it is not forgetful of the inhuman acts committed during the war; but, since Holland is not a party to the Versailles Treaty, the Queen's Government finds itself in a different position from the powers with regard to these acts.

"Since the government's supreme duty is to respect the constitutional laws of the kingdom," the note continues, "it can only emphasize that it would be committing an act contrary to law and justice and incompatible with the national honor if it consented to violate those laws by abolishing the rights accorded to a fugitive finding himself on Dutch territory."

The note protests that this attitude does not put Holland outside the community of nations. It declares that Holland is fully conscious of the duties which the presence of the former Emperor lays on The Netherlands Government, with regard to the country's own interests, as well as international security.

The note further protests that, contrary to the impression derived from the Allies' note, the Dutch Government, from the beginning, has observed the obligations entailed by the situation.

The government will continue to do so, being able in the exercise of Dutch sovereignty to take on the spot all precautionary measures deemed requisite to subject the freedom of the former Emperor to the necessary limitations.

The Netherlands Government says that it is anxious to place these declarations on record in the most formal manner, and in conclusion declares it to be its opinion that these declarations, which prove that the government realizes the dangers which the powers dread, will dispel their apprehensions.

The note is signed by Jonkheer von Karnebeck, the Dutch Foreign Minister.

## CHICAGO EXPRESS STRIKE IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Express wagon drivers of Chicago refused yesterday to join the strike called here on Saturday morning by the local union of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks against the American Railway Express Company. This is the second blow dealt the strike, the first being its repudiation, the deposition of a strike leader as chairman of the district, and the suspension of the strikers by the international grand lodge of the union.

The men quit work to enforce a demand for \$35 a month additional pay. Not all the express handlers and clerks in the city are out, but enough were out on Saturday to tie up local express and interfere seriously with Sunday's transfer business. The company and the grand lodge officials take the position that the right thing to do is to live up to the agreement signed between the union and the company February 25.

### FIRST PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—New Hampshire will hold the first primary in connection with the presidential campaign of 1920 on Tuesday. Forces supporting the candidacy of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood have made a campaign in the State and expect to obtain a delegation pledged to him. The vote in New Hampshire will not be a direct vote for presidential candidates, but a vote for delegates.

The North Dakota primary a week later, March 16, will be the first direct vote, and three Republican candidates are in the field there. The primary in North Dakota, therefore, may be more significant than that in New Hampshire, where a victory for Major-General Wood is generally looked for. A number of states will hold primaries in April and May.

### NEW BRIDGES IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—Work has begun on the construction of the bridge across the Estacade River, which will complete the Montreal-Quebec Highway. The bridge will be 1211 feet in length and 18 feet in width, and according to contract will be ready for traffic on June 1, 1920. The Provincial Department of Public Works has also a number of other bridges under construction, among them being the Metacoutchouan Bridge, which is one of the most important under the control of the Quebec government. It is expected that next summer about 75 bridges of all sizes will be built under the supervision of Ivan Vallee, engineer of the department.

### CANADA'S EXCHANGE PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The purchasing agents of Toronto, affiliated with the purchasing agents of New York, representing a buying power of \$100,000,000 passed a resolution agreeing to favor those American firms which, appreciating the conditions arising in Canada out of the present adverse exchange situation, accepted Canadian funds in payment of purchases in the United States. A. E. Kerr who ad-

ressed the meeting said that American firms who would not accept Canadian funds should open a Canadian bank account, accept payment in war bonds or take long term notes. Many zone the length of absorbing part of the exchange. It was those who would make no concessions who had to be brought into line.

## DELAWARE TO ACT ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

WILMINGTON, Delaware.—Gov. John G. Townsend Jr. has issued a call for the Delaware Legislature to meet in special session on March 22. One of the objects specified by the Governor is action on the Equal Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution.

### Virginia Prepares for Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia.—Notwithstanding the action of the Virginia General Assembly in refusing to ratify the Anthony amendment on the ground that it is an infringement of state rights, bills have been passed providing machinery for the exercise of the suffrage by women in anticipation of the ratification of the amendment by a majority of the states.

### Suffragists Await Senator's Arrival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLESTON, West Virginia.—State Senator Jesse Bloch is expected here today. Advocates of woman suffrage hope to see him vote off the floor in the Senate, which for the time being has defeated ratification of the federal amendment. Senator Bloch, favorable to suffrage, was called from his winter home in California when it was seen that his vote was needed. The House vote stands 47 to 40 for the Anthony amendment. The Senate remains tied on its second vote of 14 to 14.

### INHERITANCE TAX SMALLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Inheritance taxes in Massachusetts last year (1919) yielded \$5,002,697.13 in revenue to the State, and in 1918 the amount collected was \$5,841,204.68. The annual collections range from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000, it is stated. An estate of \$12,000,000 is now awaiting adjustment, and the amount of the tax on this property will soon be known. Under the law of Massachusetts, the tax ranges from 1 or 1 1/4 per cent on small estates to as much as 10 per cent on estates of maximum size, and to these normal figures one-fourth is now added as a war measure, making a total tax of 12 1/4 per cent, as the highest inheritance tax levied.

### NONPARTISAN WITHDRAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—Omer E. Young, named by the Nonpartisan League as its candidate for Governor in the Republican primary, has withdrawn because of personal reasons, and the league has therefore withdrawn all nominees for state offices at the primary. It will fight for congressional, county, and legislative nominations. A state convention to which Labor and other progressives have been invited is called for May 4 to indorse or nominate a state ticket.

### AMNESTY PROPOSAL IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France, (Friday).—Mr. l'Hopiteau, the Minister of Justice, has prepared his proposal of amnesty, which specifically excludes from pardon those found guilty of crimes against the fatherland, intelligence with the enemy





## THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Service and Service

We hear nowadays a good deal about the religion of service and sometimes what is said is impressive. But what far outweighs the bravest words and the most altruistic of pronouncements are a few hard facts of some man or men who did what they could for their fellows. So it is heartening to read the report of Police Commissioner Knight of New York, wherein he tells of two members of the harbor police, Captain Hallock and Lieutenant Dobert, at the wreck of the Princess Anne, when she went around off Rockaway Point. In the words of the commissioner, these two "put to sea and successfully accomplished a task found impossible by those experienced in the work of marine rescue." It is no derogation to the men of the coast guard that these words were said of the harbor police, for every one knows the services so cheerfully and gallantly rendered by that arm of the public service. The alternate monotony and wild peril of the coast guardsmen, the extreme exposure and the enforced idleness alike make their calling one little understood by landsmen who tie up every night to a steam radiator, having faced nothing more appalling than the evening newspaper. But it is good to read about such doings as those of Messrs. Hallock and Dobert and we must all agree with His Honor, the Mayor, when he says that "services of this character have won the admiration and respect not only of the city and police administration, but of all good citizens, and at the proper time will be properly recognized and rewarded." It may be that all the world loves a lover, but there is no question that all the world loves pluck that reminds all men of what they really are.

### "Garden Cities" Around Rome

As report comes from Italy, an important building program, conducted in energetic cooperation by the national government, the city of Rome and various private builders, is fairly rapidly to transform the city and create what might almost be called a "new Rome." Land is needed in the city proper, and the Italian Minister of War has ordered the demolition of the old forts with which the city is surrounded, freeing the tracts of land adjacent to the forts from military restrictions and providing a considerable addition to the land available for living purposes. Perhaps it is significant of the future that the old forts vanish and peaceful homes are built where they stood. Outside the capital the plans are drawn for the immediate beginning of two new "garden cities," suburbs with cottages, built of concrete and English design, built of concrete, cement and other material that will lend itself to rapid construction, equipped with all the "modern conveniences," and each with an open space of some 600 square yards, for the trees and flowers that make a "garden city." One of the new suburbs will be situated east of the city, overlooking the valley of the Aniene River on its way to join the Tiber and here more than 2000 families, including many officials and employees of the State Railway Administration, whose city offices are only about 15 minutes away by tramcar, have already applied for homes. The other new suburb will lie south of Rome, and here, too, many of the future cottages are already spoken for, and a population of about 1500 is expected to be living there in about a year.

### Polish Currencies

The financial authorities in Warsaw are planning to replace Poland with a new currency, "Slotny" it is to be called, says a Geneva correspondent to the New York Evening Post, and, when it is established, will reduce to order and convenience a condition that in the everyday life of trade must often perplex the average citizen. Slotny, however, is an established Polish currency that circulates yet only in the imagination of the financiers, and for the practical purposes of business Poland has 10 or 12 different kinds of currency in circulation. There are the real Polish marks, popularly referred to as Kosciusko marks, issued by the government, but there are also the 1,000,000,000 Polish marks issued by a consortium of Polish bankers during the period of German occupation and called "requisition money," because it is covered by German requisition bonds and rests for security on the future German war indemnity. The German soldiers, moreover, put in circulation a great deal of currency, and to this must be added a vast number of Austro-Hungarian crowns and an interesting collection

of rubles, the old Tzar's ruble, of which about 1,000,000,000 are still circulating in Poland, the Kerensky ruble, a German ruble, issued for military purposes, and a Bolshevik ruble, that came in during the short time when the Bolsheviks occupied the Minsk district. To say nothing of such other currency as the Karbowany and the Hriwny that got into circulation when part of present Poland was attributed to the Ukrainian Republic. Some day the financial authorities hope to exchange these various currencies into Slotny.

### Irrigation Among the Incas

It is well known that the natives of Peru, at the date of Pizarro's conquest, had reached a high degree of culture. One of their greatest works has recently roused renewed wonder on the part of modern engineers. This is the irrigation canal constructed by order of Viracocha; the canal is 3½ meters deep, and almost 650 kilometers long, running through the present departments of Huancavelica and Ayacucho; it converted the plains of Castrovieja and Cangallo into flourishing pasture land. The work is all the more surprising when there is taken into consideration the nature of the land, which is between 3600 and 4500 meters above the level of the sea, and was encumbered with gigantic rocks that had to be removed without the aid of machinery, explosives, or iron implements. There were high slopes to be connected by bridges and mountain torrents that had to be turned to use.

### French Pipe Lines

The French Undersecretary of State for Public Works has given a contract for the construction of a pipe line from Le Havre to Paris to convey crude petroleum, the work to be completed within a year. The tender for the work was made by the Compagnie des Mazoules de Pétroles. The lines for there are to be two, will pass Bolbec, Barantin, Rouen, and Pontoise, and will consist of a large pipe having a bore of 25 centimeters and of a smaller having a bore of 10 centimeters. The first will have a capacity of 4000 tons of heavy combustible oil per day and the smaller will have a capacity of 1000 tons per day. These two pipes ought to have an appreciable importance for Paris in itself and as a distributing point, and though the initial cost is no trifling, being reckoned at 90,000,000 francs, at net exchange, the project with proper management, ought to be successful.

### Domestic Service in Australia

If a campaign begun by Sydney women bears the expected fruit, domestic servants in Australia will be termed "household assistants," and they will have a new working standard, with hours not exceeding 56 in a week, and a minimum wage for adult general workers of £1 a week. The gathering of women in the Sydney Town Hall emphasized the necessity for sweeping aside class snobbery, and the chairman voiced the feeling of the meeting when she said: "Unless we have the dignity of labor practically established as a social axiom, there will continue to be this distaste for domestic work." The movement is extending to Melbourne, and as it represents the opinion of a large section of employers as well as of employees, a new era is possible in domestic service.

### The Briton's Wooden Castle

The British way of looking at things, as observed by United States Consul-General Hollis, is assimilating very slowly the plan of living in wooden houses like those in the United States, but it seems none the less likely that this type of architecture is coming in in England, and that some years from now many an "Englishman's castle" will be built of wood. The cost of building houses in the established English manner is now more than twice what it was before the war, and there is no visible promise that the immediate future will see any reduction. And so, willy-nilly, British builders are contemplating domestic construction. But the average citizen of Great Britain, says the Consul-General Hollis, thinks of a wooden dwelling as a "slightly built structure, suitable for a summer cottage but wholly unsuitable for human habitation in winter." An American wooden dwelling, with a properly constructed cellar containing laundry and heating apparatus, is something of which he has no clear notion at all, nor does he understand how the walls of such a house are constructed, nor comprehend the meaning of such ordinary American terms as clapboarding, weatherboarding, tarred-paper sheathing, back-plastering, storm doors or storm windows. He thinks, in fact, in terms of brick, concrete, and roofing tiles, and is conscious that where bricks cost £1 16s. 6d. a thousand in July, 1914, they cost £4 1s. 6d. in November, 1919. The kitchen range, alas! that in July, 1914, cost £1 16s. has risen to £7 2s., and the bath, so necessary to the Englishman's happiness, that cost £3 3s. has gone up to £8.

### Argentina's Woman Candidate

For the first time in the history of the Argentine Republic a woman will run as candidate for a deputyship. Her name is Lacira Baron, and she was nominated by the Socialist Party, which has played a considerable rôle in the emancipation of Argentine womanhood. A large vote is predicted for her. In this election the strides being made by woman in Argentina are of great interest. The so-called feminist movement there is 20 years old, and is at present bending every effort to achieve civic equality for woman, as well as the right of woman to administer her own property. It is working for a Pan-American feminist congress, to be held in Buenos Aires in 1921. Eight hundred thousand women of Argentina work in the liberal professions, teaching, and kindred activities.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF CARBONARISM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Carbonarism was essentially a secret society with political aims, organized in such a manner as to admit persons of all ranks and classes, from the highest to the lowest, but one rule was that each member must equip himself with a gun and cartridges at his own expense. It differed from Freemasonry, which has no political aims and which in its constitutions expressly forbids the discussion of either political or religious questions. Nevertheless, as in the instance of Illuminism, there were not a few instances of men who were both Freemasons and Carbonari, though there is no foundation, other than this joint membership, for the statement of Machado Santos, in his work "Freemasonry and Carbonarism," that "Freemasonry has been the real mother of revolutions, because the prime movers in Carbonarism were affiliated to that order."

### Effort at Union

In 1817 an effort was made to unite all the various branches of the Carbonari in the various countries under one Supreme Grand Lodge, but the attempt was discovered and came to naught. Many of the leading members were arrested and taken to the castle of St. Angelo and other prisons in Rome, whence they were afterward brought to trial by order of the Pope. One of the aims of Carbonarism, it may be mentioned, was the overthrow of the papal power, and for this purpose its leaders collected large forces and provisions, at Macerata, but, before their plans could be put into execution, they were discovered. Maghella himself was again arrested and imprisoned for 12 months in the fortress of Fenestrelles. The Prince of Canosa, who succeeded Maghella, granted to the members the right to carry arms, which, up to that time, had been strictly prohibited. He armed men who were always ready, at any cost, to enrich themselves with the spoils of infamy and greed. Witt von Döring, who was an initiate, says in his autobiography, that, in his time, the candidates swore destruction to every government, whether despotic or democratic.

### Branches of the Order

The Abbé Minichini, one of the many ecclesiastics who joined the order despite the papal proclamations, in a document which he afterward published, says that branches of the order existed in Portugal, Spain, England, and France, and he gives the names of some of the principal members. In Portugal, there were Lobo de Moura, Joseph da Silva Carvalho, General Sepúlveda, Christopher Peter de Moraes Sarmiento, and Colonel John d'Andrade. In Spain there were Evaristo St. Michel, General Riego, General Ballesteros, Lollis Hurtado de Mendoza, Onis, Galliano, Isturiz, Bertran de Lis, Moreno Guerra, Joseph Armero, Velasco, Calatrava, López Baños, Del Parque, and Aguilar. He gives the names of the English associates as Sir Robert Wilson, Hutchinson, and Bowling. Although there is proof of an attempt made in 1813 to establish a branch in England, there is no record that it was successful.

### Introduction Into France

Carbonarism was introduced into France by Joubert and Duguid, who took part in the revolutionary movements of 1820. A large number of university army students became members of military lodges and the order was very active in 1830, although it cannot be said to have secured any effective result in that year. It was the revolution of 1820 which brought the Carbonari into the full light of day. The members imagined then that they had no real cause for further concealment and began to boast of their successes, making public their secret proceedings, even promulgating decrees, and publishing proclamations. According to the Abbé Minichini, France had a very large membership, though none of the members were designated by their correct names. One letter from General Lafayette, however, was discovered, and this established, beyond all doubt, the fact that he was in correspondence with a number of insurrectionist members of the Carbonari.

### The Movement in Germany

The movement spread to Germany, where it established itself under the name of the Totenkopf, or Society of Death, the avowed object of this branch being to eliminate, first of all, those who should declare themselves to be in opposition to its objects. A long list of persons condemned by this branch was afterward discovered by the police.

The order was introduced into Spain in 1820 by a number of Italian refugees, but it did not obtain a great hold in that country, where the society existed under the name of Comuneros. From Spain an invitation was sent to those members of the order who had sought and obtained a refuge in

America to return to Europe and join with the refugees from Italy and France in a grand attack on the French Government. Several answered the call, including Generals Lallemand, Lefèvre, and Desnouettes, but the last-named never reached his destination.

### In Italy

Carbonarism played an important part in Italy, where it assisted materially in the fall of the papal temporal power, as well as that of other small principalities and powers. In Italy, also, it aimed at the expulsion of the foreigner, particularly the Austrian, but failed. A number of its members were arrested, including Silvio Pellico, Confalonieri, Castiglia, Torelli, and Mattonelli. Pellico admitted that he was a member of the order, and, in 1822, extreme sentence was passed upon him, but its execution was from time to time deferred and he was eventually included in the amnesty of 1830. Confalonieri was liberated but exiled from Italy. He went to the United States of America, where he remained until 1841, when he received permission to return to his native land.

## A STATION AND A DOG

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In all the vaulted, murky length of a terminal station of the storm-ridden city there was but one being who cared nothing for weather or travel conditions.

In a small cleared space in the center of the inhospitable looking waiting room there lay a sly, majestic Belgian police dog. The soft tan of the powerful body was marked with a patch or two of ebony, and the fine eyes held a depth of kindness and pride of ancestry. The rosy, clean tongue of a thoroughbred dropped quietly from the open mouth and the dog, held in leash by a stolid foreigner, gazed about on the shifting, confused scene with utter placidity. Occasionally a clumsy, barked traveler tramped, spluttering, perilously close to the slender paws, or kicked glancingly against the fawn haunches, only to be surveyed with a ridiculous expression, as of one who might say, "My word—what atrocious manners!" Once an over-fed fat dog rushed yapping at the great creature, to be gently, patronizingly, cuffed by him and then snatched up, whimpering peevishly, by a heavily moving mistress who panted "ugly brute!" at the dog, of breeding.

### Crowds of People

The constant dusk of a smoky waiting room hung with damp dejection over the crowds of people held in check by the storm. For two days trains had been running erratically, or not at all. There had snifted in stories of epoch-making snow drifts that tore down telegraph wires and made railroad tracks impassable. There had been uncomfortably clear word pictures of engines burying their noses so far into drifts that they stayed there, or wandering away from the tracks altogether. The corner of the station that held a telephone switchboard was like a seething caldron, with the constant trying to establish communication with the outer world. And calm-eyed, efficient telephone girls furnished an increasing wonder.

Immaculate-looking benches, ranged in dun-colored rows down the echoing room, held people of all descriptions and temperaments in packed discomfort. Bags, boxes, babies, orange skins, papers, umbrellas, a bird cage or two—all littered the floor in helpless confusion. The incessant scuffling of feet was frequently punctuated with feeble attempts at wit. "Well—guess the train'll go when it starts—" from some who had decided to be philosophical about it.

### A Page and His Following

A boy in a uniform that looked suspiciously as if it had been slept in, stamped down the room bawling "Call for Mr. Br— Skksk-ung-mmmmm—" and gathered up a trailing queue of a half dozen or so eager men, grateful for the diversion of a vague possibility that he might be calling them, even though they knew nobody would possibly be bright enough to call them in that station.

A theatrical troupe, typically impassive as only theatrical people can be in the face of railroad idiosyncrasies, heartily encouraged one another in telling threadbare jokes and in singing blatant "poplar hits." A group of chorus girls laughed joyously among themselves, made impudent remarks in perfectly clear tones behind conventionally upraised palms, pokily fun at other women, whistled shrieked

at dogs and babies so persistently that at times, their gayety became infectious and brought crooked smiles from glowering faces.

### The Blackboard

The real center of interest was, the huge blackboard on one wall where trains, if any, were posted. A swarm of people, in wet clothes and shoes that gave out a low, sloshing sound when they moved, drifted back and forth before it, looking disheveled and baffled. Their only hope lay in the ornate chalk marks made on it. And they seemed fearful of taking their eyes off it for a moment.

A very large man, in a faded blue uniform, who seemed to be quite resigned, presided over a small ticker that occasionally gave forth half-hearted clicks which might, if they survived long enough, be bulletins from the outer world. Attached to the ticker was a strange machine that unrolled a slim ribbon of white paper on which were cryptic messages from a curly, scrawling, unseen hand. The face of the uniformed man was as a mask. He let the curling paper slip through his fingers in utter silence, and gazed broodingly on the upturned faces below him. Occasionally he wagged his head disparagingly.

### A Train Announced

Once he smiled, a quick, relieved smile, whispered a mysterious word or two to a grinning youth, and when he said, "Let 'er go," through the corner of his mouth, the youth raised an enormous megaphone to his lips and screeched: "A train is now ready to leave on Track 7 for—" The rest of his message was lost in an uproar. People who had been resting were suddenly wideawake. They snatched up parcels from the floor, jerked children to their feet, slipped on fruit skins, and sprinted off in the direction of the train shed. The crowd before the blackboard thinned and the ranks were immediately reinforced by others, who gathered a wisp of hope from the fact that at least one train was in existence and active.

One woman, unwilling ever to let it be said that she did not have the last word, marched briskly up in front of the uniformed man, fixed him with a glare, and snapped, in a thin, sharp voice, "Well, it's about time this railly did its duty and ran some trains." Which was entirely too much for a grimy person close to her in the crowd. He was streaked with oil and cold dust from head to foot. His eyes were haggard, his face unshaven, and he looked as if he had not rested for a week. But he smiled. In a husky, humorous voice he drawled: "Say, lady, I wish't yuh'd bin wit' me when my engine run off th' track—" and the crowd tittered at the dull, purplish hue of the woman's face as she scuttled down the room.

The great tan dog lay surveying it all, now and then poking a moist velvet nose into the ungloved hand of the stolid foreigner.

## SAKURO TANABE AND HIS CANAL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Lake Biwa in Omi Province, Japan, just east of Kyoto, is the largest body of fresh water in that country. It drains a very extensive basin in which the fertile soil bears abundant crops and the industry of the people, decidedly above the average, produces much that has to be sent to all parts of the country for exchange. There is, therefore, a very considerable traffic between Lake Biwa and Kyoto; but the fact that the lake is naturally drained by the Seta river, which flows through a gorge impassable for boats, makes that route useless, while the chain of hills between the lake and the valley of the Kamo river, at Kyoto, was an obstacle which was not overcome until a comparatively few years ago, and which cut off the Biwa valley from the sea.

It was in the year 1890, when the time came for him to prepare his graduation thesis, that Sakuro Tanabe, a student in the College of Engineering, Tokyo, conceived the idea that he could do something with the subject: "A practicable canal to connect Lake Biwa with the Kamo River," and he promptly availed himself of every opportunity which was presented to study the subject upon the spot. His academic effort was so successful that a company was organized to carry his suggestions into practical effect, and

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## A BORROWED RIVER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It had been the hottest and driest summer ever recorded on the Pahvant plains in western Utah. More water than ever before was needed for the Pahvant crops; but as the previous winter had been recorded as having an extremely light snowfall, the late summer flow of the Sevier River, pronounced "severe," from the snow-stores of the Wasatch mountains, was at a minimum.

Therefore in spite of rigid water economy there was an insufficient supply to mature the crops in that region. Early in the season it became apparent that if some good rains did not come at timely intervals there would be widespread devastation of the crops; and despite the earnest hopes of the people, the windows of the sky remained sealed so far as the rain was concerned, and the brassy skies drank up every speck of moisture everywhere, even draining the reservoir dry a month before the potatoes and beets were matured. The apples fell to the ground withered, and the alfalfa stubble could not send out the shoots for the third crop of hay, the drought was so thorough.

After experts had been consulted with no good result, an official of the State Farm Bureau, with a few other citizens, made an inspiring ride in automobiles up through a small range of mountains into the Sevier Valley, where the crops had not suffered greatly, owing to the fact that the farmers in this region held primary rights to the water of the river. The modern Paul Revere, coming to the rescue of the unfortunate farmers farther down the stream, appealed to the irrigation company officials in this region, and requested the loan of the river for 24 hours.

They were assured in response that the Golden Rule reached not only across the Sevier Valley, but on down to the Pahvant as well, and a vote taken was unanimous in favor of closing the Sevier Valley head gates by midnight that very night and leaving them closed for 24 hours as requested. The returning midnight riders reached Pahvant Valley many hours before the water, which began to arrive late the next forenoon. The mammoth Sevier River, no longer full and turbulent at this time of year, but flowing abundantly, nevertheless, went bounding joyfully down through the stony canyons, carrying good tidings of the genuine friendship of the Sevier Valley farmers.

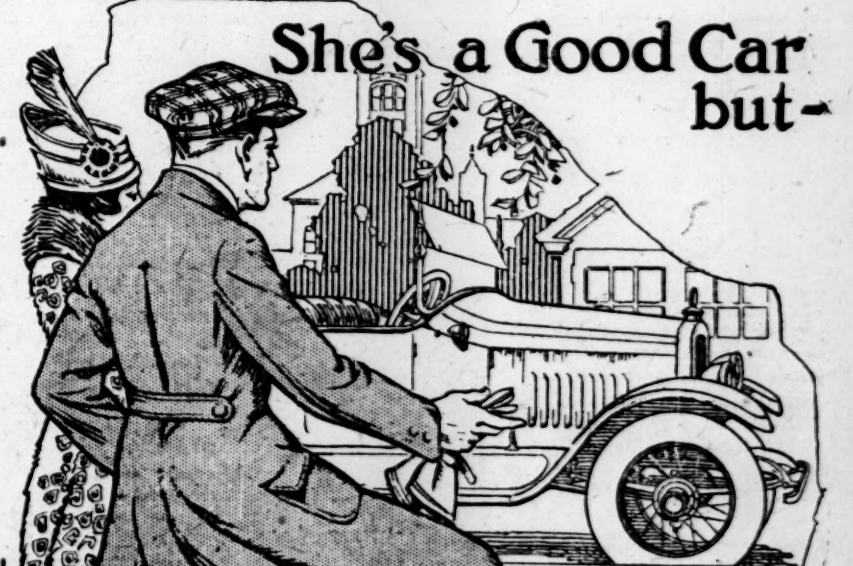
That afternoon every Pahvant farmer was in his fields guiding the precious water across the lands, where it kissed back into liveness and hope the despondent crops; and all that night and the next day the men labored on in gratitude, until the water began to dwindle, and then finally ceased. But it was enough; 2200 acres of crops worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, were saved and a community was made happy.

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## PRESIDENT'S REPLY ON ADRIATIC ISSUE

Mr. Wilson Reiterates Adherence  
to Position on Secret Treaties  
and to Ideals for Which the  
United States Entered the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—President Wilson's letter, which was  
transmitted to the Prime Minister of  
Great Britain and the Premier of  
France on March 4, in reply to a mem-  
orandum submitted by them on Feb-  
ruary 26, initiates a new plan for the  
settlement of the Italo-Jugo-Slav prob-  
lem. The President simply reiterates  
the main points of the stand he has  
taken from the beginning, and while  
preserving the amenities of diplomacy,  
does not hesitate to call attention to  
what he finds objectionable in the atti-  
tude of the heads of the British and  
French governments.

The chief points in his reply are:  
(1) Satisfaction in the expressed  
desire on the part of the premiers to  
reach an equitable solution in con-  
formity with the aims of the Peace  
Conference, and the aspirations of the  
Italian and Jugo-Slav peoples.

(2) Surprise that the premiers  
should find in the President's willing-  
ness to leave to the two countries con-  
cerned the settlement of their bound-  
aries any ground for withdrawal of  
the memorandum of December 9.

### Limitation of Free State

(3) Willingness to accept limita-  
tion of the proposed free state to  
Fiume, placing its sovereignty under  
the League of Nations, but insistence  
that Albania should not be included  
for compensatory purposes.

(4) Inability to find in "exig-  
encies of military strategy" sufficient  
warrant for secrecy with a govern-  
ment intimately associated with the  
signatories of the Treaty of London,  
in defending human freedom; terms  
of such Treaty not to be approved ex-  
cept in so far as the United States is  
convinced they are consistent with  
maintenance of peace and order.

(5) Regret for absence of Amer-  
ican representatives with plenary  
powers, but instances recalled where  
decisions in the Supreme Council were  
delayed to accommodate British and  
French representatives.

(6) Refusal to accept responsibility  
for failure to reach speedy settlement  
of the Adriatic question.

### Text of the Note

The complete note follows:  
"The President desires to express  
his sincere and cordial interest in the  
response of the French and British  
prime ministers, received on February  
27. He notes with satisfaction their  
unaltered desire to reach an equitable  
solution in conformity with the prin-  
ciples of the Peace Conference and  
of the legitimate though conflicting  
aspirations of the Italian and Jugo-  
Slav peoples." He further welcomes  
their expressed intention, regarding  
certain essential points to urge upon  
the governments interested that they  
should bring their desires into line  
with the American point of view.  
"The President is surprised, how-  
ever, that they should find in the state-  
ment of his own willingness to leave  
to the joint agreement of Italy and  
Jugo-Slavia the settlement of their  
common frontiers in the Fiume region  
any ground for suggesting the with-  
drawal of the joint memorandum of  
December 9. In his further regard-  
ing the memorandum, he could not pos-  
sibly join. The memorandum repre-  
sents a deliberate and disinterested  
judgment after months of discussion.  
It constituted more than a mere ex-  
change of views; it was a statement  
of principle and a recapitulation of  
the chief points on which agreement  
had been reached. There was thus  
afforded a summary review of these  
points of agreement of the French,  
British and American governments,  
and the memorandum should remain,  
as it was intended to be, the basis of  
reference representing the combined  
opinion of these governments.

### Italo-Jugo-Slav Compact Acceptable

"In referring to the 'common front-  
ier in the Fiume region' the Presi-  
dent had in mind the express desire  
of the two interested governments to  
abandon the project of the free state  
of Fiume as defined in the memoran-  
dum of December 9. If, as he under-  
stands, the Government of Italy and  
the Government of the Serb-Croat-Slo-  
vene State prefer to abandon the so-  
called buffer state containing an over-  
whelming majority of Jugo-Slavs, and  
desire to limit the proposed free state  
to the corpus separatum of Fiume,  
placing the sovereignty in the League  
of Nations, without either Italian or  
Jugo-Slav control, then the Govern-  
ment of the United States is prepared  
to accept this proposal and is willing  
under such circumstances to leave the  
determination of the common frontier  
to Italy and Jugo-Slavia. In this con-  
nection the President desires to reit-  
erate he would gladly approve a mutu-  
al agreement between the Italian  
and Jugo-Slav governments, reached  
without prejudice to the territorial or  
other interests of any third nation.  
But Albanian questions should not be  
included in the proposed joint discus-  
sion of Italy and Jugo-Slavia, and the  
President must reaffirm that he cannot  
possibly approve any plan which as-  
signs to Jugo-Slavia in the northern  
districts of Albania territorial com-  
pensation for what she is deprived of  
elsewhere.

### Economic Outlets for Jugo-Slavia

"Concerning the economic outlets  
for Jugo-Slavia in the region of Scutari,  
suggested in the note under  
reply, the President desires to refer  
to the memorandum of December 9  
as making adequate provisions to

meet the needs of Jugo-Slavia. Re-  
garding the character and applicability  
of the Treaty of London, the  
President is led to speak with less  
reserve on account of the frank ob-  
servations of the French and British  
prime ministers. He is unable to find  
in the 'exigencies of military strategy'  
sufficient warrant for exercising  
secrecy with a government which has  
intimately associated with the signa-  
tories of the Treaty of London in the  
gigantic task of defending human  
freedom and which was being called  
on for unlimited assistance and un-  
told treasure. The definite and well-  
accepted policy of the American Gov-  
ernment throughout its participation  
in the deliberations of the Peace Con-  
ference was that it did not consider  
itself bound by secret treaties of  
which it had previously not known  
the existence. Where the provisions  
of such treaties were just and reason-  
able, the United States was willing to  
respect them. But the French and  
British prime ministers will, of  
course, not expect the Government of  
the United States to approve the execu-  
tion of the terms of the Treaty of  
London, except in so far as that  
government may be convinced that  
those terms are intrinsically just, and  
are consistent with the maintenance  
of peace and settled order in south-  
eastern Europe.

### Absence of Americans Regretted

"The absence of an American rep-  
resentative with plenary power is re-  
gretted and may have been a source  
of inconvenience, but the President  
can recall several instances where de-  
cisions in the Supreme Council were  
delayed while the British and French  
representatives sought the views of  
their governments, and he is convinced  
that time would have been saved and  
many misunderstandings avoided if,  
before actual decisions had been  
reached and communicated to the  
Italian and Jugo-Slav delegations, this  
government had been given sufficient  
indication of the fact that the British  
and French governments intended rad-  
ically to depart from the memorandum  
of December 9.

"In conclusion the President desires  
to express his concurrence in the view  
of the British and French prime min-  
isters that a speedy settlement of the  
Adriatic question is of urgent impor-  
tance. But he cannot accept as just  
the implied suggestion of his respon-  
sibility for the failure to reach a so-  
lution. He has merely adhered to the  
provisions of a settlement which the  
French and British governments recog-  
nized as equitable in the joint mem-  
orandum of December 9 and has de-  
clined to approve a new settlement ne-  
gotiated without the knowledge or ap-  
proval of the American Government,  
which was unacceptable to one of the  
interested governments and which in  
his opinion was in direct contradic-  
tion of the principles for the defense  
of which America entered the war. These  
views he has fully explained in his  
note of February 10 and he ventures  
to express the earnest hope that the  
allied governments will not find it  
necessary to decide on a course which  
the American Government in accord-  
ance with its reiterated statement will  
be unable to follow.

## MR. WILSON GREET'S PRESIDENT MASARYK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—President Wilson cabled on Saturday  
to Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President  
of Czechoslovakia, congratulations on  
his seventieth birthday anniversary  
yesterday, a national holiday in  
Czechoslovakia. President Wilson  
said:

"On this anniversary of your birth I  
offer you my warm felicitations and  
best wishes, at the same time congrat-  
ulating the people of Czechoslovakia  
on the good fortune that has placed the  
administration of their affairs in the  
hands of one whose broadminded toler-  
ance and scrupulously fair treatment  
of minorities are contributing so  
largely to the welding of Czechoslovakia  
into a stable nation."

### AEROPLANES IN ARIZONA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—It is proposed  
to use an aeroplane to transport as-  
bestos fiber to the railroad at Rice  
from mines that are far back in moun-  
tains considered too rugged for the  
building of a wagon road. The plane  
is to have capacity for a ton or more  
of freight, and is expected to make  
several trips a day at small cost of  
operation. An aeroplane has been  
used in Yuma County for examining  
lands that were to be bought or leased  
from the State, while an enterprising  
mine owner at Dome provides a 20-  
mile aeroplane ride from Yuma for  
prospective investors in his stock.

### CENSUS FIGURES GIVEN OUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Population announcements for 1920,  
issued by the Census Bureau on Sat-  
urday, were:

Toledo, Ohio, 243,109, an increase of  
74,612, or 44.3 per cent over 1910.  
Charlotte, North Carolina, 46,318, an  
increase of 12,306, or 36.2 per cent.  
Charlotte is the first North Carolina  
city whose population has been com-  
pleted. Toledo is the third Ohio city,  
the others being Cincinnati, which  
showed an increase since 1910 of 10.3  
per cent, and Lima, whose increase  
was 35.4 per cent. Toledo was the  
thirtieth city of the country in 1910,  
with 168,497 inhabitants.

### TEACHERS' REFERENCE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Dr. Thor-  
nton, Minister of Education, has intro-  
duced a bill providing for the creation  
of a board of reference to which will  
be submitted all cases of disagreement  
between school teachers and boards  
of trustees. The board will have au-  
thority to fix salaries. It will consist  
of a representative of the teachers, a  
representative of the trustees, and a  
chairman who will be neither trustee  
or teacher.

## SECRETARY OF NAVY WAITS FOR TREATY

If It Is Not Ratified Mr. Daniels  
Says He Will Recommend  
a 69-Ship Program That Will  
Cost About \$195,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—If the Peace Treaty is not ratified by  
the Senate, Josephus Daniels, Sec-  
retary of the Navy, recommends that the  
United States embark on a tremendous  
naval construction program. In any  
case, he believes the navy should be  
strengthened. Appearing before the  
House Naval Affairs on Saturday, the  
Secretary of the Navy said that if final  
action were not taken on the Treaty at  
this session of Congress, he would re-  
commend the 69-ship program costing  
about \$195,000,000. This would include  
two dreadnaughts and one battle  
cruiser for immediate construction and  
a large number of cruisers and aux-  
iliaries. If the Treaty was finally re-  
jected and the United States decided  
not to join the League, he would urge  
a three-year building program.

The necessity for building anti-  
submarine craft during the war, Mr.  
Daniels said, had prevented the United  
States from making balancing addi-  
tions to the fleet, while Great Britain  
had been able to carry out a well-  
balanced program.

Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representa-  
tive from Pennsylvania, chairman of  
the committee, said the Secretary  
need not fear any other nation on the  
sea so long as an agreement with  
Great Britain continued, but Sec-  
retary Daniels replied that he believed  
that only a League of Nations with a  
force strong enough to enforce its  
edicts could insure safety for the  
United States, adding that "as cer-  
tainly as we enter into a combination  
with any one nation, the other nations  
will distrust and fear us and you will  
have again the old question of balance  
of power."

League or no league, he thought the  
United States should have a navy as  
large as any in the world.

"Is that because you lack confidence  
in the proposed League?" he was asked.  
Mr. Daniels replied that he thought  
every one would admit that the delay  
had detracted from the moral force  
of the League, but that possibly the  
loss could be made up after the United  
States had entered.

## PARTY PLANKS FROM CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The National Consumers League,  
which has no political bias, but which  
seeks to promote the interests of the  
consuming public, is urging the lead-  
ing political parties to include in their  
platforms for the 1920 campaign the  
following planks: (1) Federal regu-  
lation of the food industries; (2)  
application to the textile industries of  
the plan of compulsory correct brand-  
ing and labeling already established  
in relation to food and drugs; (3)  
a recommendation that the national  
party platforms urge on state parties  
which have not yet adopted such plat-  
forms pledges that such legislatures  
will (a) establish by statute minimum  
wage commissions; (b) establish by  
statute for wage-earning women, the  
eight-hour day, a period of rest at  
night, and one day's rest in seven.

## B. B. COMER CHOSEN ALABAMA SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Braxton  
B. Comer, former Governor of Ala-  
bama, has been designated by Gov.  
Thomas E. Kilby to succeed John S.  
Bankhead as United States Senator  
from this State. Governor Kilby also  
issued a call for a special election to  
be held on November 2, 1920, to elect  
an incumbent to serve the unexpired  
term of Senator Bankhead, or until  
March 3, 1925.

## SUIT FILED AGAINST COTTON BROKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Suit under the  
Sherman anti-trust laws was entered  
on Saturday in the United States Dis-  
trict Court here against certain large  
New York cotton brokerage firms with  
offices in Atlanta alleging conspiracy  
to depress the price of cotton. The  
petition for an injunction was filed by  
J. J. Brown, State Commissioner of  
Agriculture, and L. B. Jackson, direc-  
tor of the State Bureau of Markets.  
Judge S. H. Sibley issued an order set-  
ting the case down for hearing on  
March 20. The defendants named are  
George H. McFadden and Brothers,  
Latham, Bradshaw Cotton Company,  
Anderson, Clayton and Clayton,

Howard-Taylor Company, and Strick-  
land-Jordan Company.

It is alleged that the defendants,  
"having sold for future delivery large  
quantities of cotton in New York and  
elsewhere, and the time of delivery  
being near at hand, met on the 28th  
of February, 1920, in the office of  
the Atlanta Commercial Exchange,  
after due consultation and discussion  
agreed to lower the price of cotton,  
to arbitrarily fix an established  
market value of certain grades of  
cotton." The effect, it is claimed, was  
a reduction of lower grades amounting  
to two cents a pound or over from  
former ruling prices. The petitioners  
further aver that prices heretofore  
prevailing also were the result of an  
illegal combination.

## COOPERATIVE FOOD BUYING IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Women were  
urged by the committee on women and  
the cooperative movement of the All-  
American Farmer-Labor Congress held  
here recently to serve the co-  
operative movement by starting direct  
trading between producer and con-  
sumer in localities where cooperative  
stores do not exist by organizing co-  
operative selling groups of farm  
women and cooperative buying groups  
of city and town women, under the  
Rochdale cooperative system.

By this method, said the report,  
poultry and dairy products, fresh or  
canned fruits and vegetables may be  
sold direct from the farm woman to  
the town woman. The product of the  
farm woman group would be in-  
spected, packed and shipped from a  
central assembly point by a responsible  
agent of that group, the committee pro-  
posed. The shipment would be received by a  
representative of the buying group, who  
would distribute, collect payment and  
remit for the produce.

The women's committee recom-  
mended that in order to educate  
women in cooperative buying and sell-  
ing, farm and labor papers give a  
page to this movement, and efforts  
were also proposed to take up the  
study of cooperative buying and sell-  
ing through women's clubs.

## POTATO AND APPLE HOARDING IS ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Orchard own-  
ers of western New York, said by com-  
mission men of Buffalo to be hoarding  
close to 1,000,000 bushels of apples in  
the hope of obtaining higher prices,  
will soon have to place the fruit on  
the market or have it spoil in their  
warehouses.

Hoarding the apples for increased  
prices despite the fact that prices of  
\$2 to \$3 the bushel were obtainable  
in Buffalo, the center of an extensive  
fruit belt, the orchard owners held  
back their crops when commission  
men sought to buy their fruit, accord-  
ing to W. W. Burrell, Buffalo commis-  
sion merchant.

The same condition is true of the  
potato market in western New York.  
Potatoes have been selling at \$2.75 the  
bushel, retail in Buffalo, but farmers  
are still holding their supplies. The  
situation has become so serious that  
an investigation has been begun by  
James P. Stafford, federal fair price  
commissioner for New York State.  
Mr. Stafford said his investigation in-  
dicated that there are no large sur-  
plus stocks of potatoes in storage  
here, but that farmers are holding  
large quantities. These potatoes must  
now be released before the new crop  
begins to arrive from the South, and  
indications are that hoarders will not  
receive the fancy prices they expected.

## GROWTH OF APPLE INDUSTRY IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Maine News Office

WINTHROP, Maine—A great growth  
in the apple industry in Maine in the  
next decade is expected by Charles S.  
Towne, who shipped 130,000 barrels  
from the State last fall. "The farmers  
and orchardists are rapidly improving  
in raising, grading, and packing fruit,"  
says Mr. Towne. "The Maine packing  
law has done and is doing a fine thing  
for this State. The Maine Department  
of Agriculture is also doing well at  
inspecting, but it has not money enough  
for this work."

"The old Maine Baldwin still heads  
the list of all Maine apples and is the  
most profitable for this State. Next  
comes the Northern Spy and then come  
the Stark, Gravenstein, and Wealthy.  
All these are adapted to this climate  
and have a ready market."

The McIntosh is also fine, although  
this is a tree that needs considerable  
spraying. Ordinary fruit can be kept  
in cold storage almost indefinitely.  
There are several outlets for all apples  
that can be raised. The English mar-  
ket is continually growing, while our  
own home market has never been de-  
veloped."

## ENFORCEMENT BUREAU MAY BE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Virginia News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia—The Senate  
has concurred in the House bill to  
continue the state prohibition depart-  
ment until August 3, 1922. Efforts to  
discontinue this department at the end  
of one year failed.  
It is confidently expected that Gov.  
Westmoreland Davis will sign the bill,  
and that its becoming a law will have  
the effect of bringing the prohibition  
question into state politics again. The  
dry forces say that they will come  
before the next General Assembly to  
ask for the retention of the depart-  
ment, if in their judgment it seems  
needed at that time.

## PANAMA'S REASONS FOR RATIFICATION

Attitude of Colombia, Desire  
for Protection, Cosmopolitan  
Views of Public Men, All  
Factors in Action of Assembly

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PANAMA, Canal Zone—The unani-  
mous ratification of the Versailles  
Peace Treaty, including the League of  
Nations, by the Panama Assembly, re-  
cently, without any of the assembly-  
men exhibiting an inclination to fol-  
low the example of the United States  
Senate, was due to several influences  
which are of interest in view of their  
bearing on South and Central Amer-  
ican policy toward the League.

The personal influence of the rep-  
resentatives of the United States, W. J.  
Price; of Great Britain, the Hon. A. P.  
Bennett; and of France, Maurice Sim-  
onin, was all on the side of unreserved  
ratification. Mr. Price has been an un-  
swerving loyal and devoted advocate  
of the attitude of President Wilson  
since his appointment seven years ago,  
while the others voiced the official  
stand of their respective governments.

### Colombian Question a Factor

That a country owing its independ-  
ence to Mr. Roosevelt's policies, and  
in which the former President's mem-  
ory is strongly cherished, should have  
differed with him and many of his  
party on this subject, may be better  
understood when it is considered how  
Panama might be affected if Colombia  
should join the League of Nations,  
with Panama following the example  
of the United States Senate in staying  
out, or insisting upon reservations.  
Any claim set up by Colombia might  
then come before the League, with  
Panama not officially recognized or  
represented. Such a condition might  
not really prejudice Panama's cause,  
but to her statesmen it seems better  
to fight for her rights inside the League  
than to run the risk of appearing as  
an outside complainant against a mem-  
ber of the League which had entered  
the fold in good faith.

Most of South and Central America  
might easily follow Panama's ex-  
ample in this matter, and for the  
same general reasons. The groups  
which have long regarded the United  
States as a greater political and  
economic menace than any or all  
of the European powers argue that  
the League would be a protection  
against American domination or as-  
similation; some of them regard the  
refusal of the Senate to ratify the  
pact as an indication of the very atti-  
tude which they profess to fear. Other  
groups to whom Mr. Wilson's profes-  
sions of friendship and his Mexican  
policy have appealed with peculiar  
force are saying that if he believes in

the League it must be a good thing  
for them.

It must be understood that the pub-  
lic men of South and Central America  
are much more cosmopolitan and in-  
ternational in their thinking than is  
often supposed by United States citi-  
zens accustomed to judge all of them  
by the provincialism of the unedu-  
cated classes. Many of these men know  
more, by personal contact with Paris  
and London, of the European type of  
political culture than many North  
American politicians. South and Cen-  
tral American provincialism is more  
likely to be a matter of relative social  
development than in the United States.

### Panama and the Republicans

Another reason appealing to many  
South Americans on this subject is  
the feeling that while the United  
States is strong enough to "go it  
alone," and that while such an atti-  
tude might appeal to them for their  
own countries if they were similarly  
powerful, they are best protected in  
their actual circumstances by a  
League in which the small powers are  
recognized, and whose avowed pur-  
pose is to guarantee to such powers  
their independence and political  
rights. They say that what may be  
good for the United States, in the  
opinion of senators opposing the  
League, is not necessarily good for  
their countries.

The unanimity of Panama's ratifica-  
tion foreshadows at least a strong  
majority attitude in other Latin Amer-  
ican countries. The action of Pan-  
ama is all the more noteworthy be-  
cause the chances of a Republican  
Administration next year in the  
United States are fully understood  
there. These very chances may, in  
fact, have tended to expedite action  
on the Treaty, with a view to placing  
Panama in the position of a full mem-  
ber of the League before any pressure  
might be exercised on her from an  
Administration of a different turn of  
mind from the present one.

### TREATIES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Copies of the  
following treaties have been laid upon  
the table in the Canadian House of  
Commons by the Hon. N. W. Rowell,  
Acting Secretary of State for Ex-  
ternal Affairs: With the Tchebo-Slo-  
vak, with the Serb-Croat-Slovene, the  
arms traffic convention, the liquor  
traffic convention, which deals with the  
liquor traffic in South Africa and the  
Berlin and Brussels acts conventions.  
These were signed on behalf of Canada  
by Sir Edmund Kemp, overseas Min-  
ister of Militia.

### JOINT DEBATE PLANNED

CHICAGO, Illinois—Maj.-Gen. Leon-  
ard Wood and Miles Poindexter, Sen-  
ator from the State of Washington,  
will hold a joint debate at Pierre,  
South Dakota, on March 20, three days  
before the South Dakota primary.  
Wood headquarters here announced  
yesterday. General Wood will spend  
six days, from March 15 to March 20,  
touring the State.

## LONG DEBATE ON AVIATION PROGRAM

Committee of the Whole House  
Fails to Come to Resolution—  
Republicans Assail and Demo-  
crats Defend Air Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—After a four-hour debate on the al-  
leged failure of the United States  
aviation program, the Committee of  
the Whole House rose on Saturday  
without coming to a resolution.

Walter W. Magee (R.), Representa-  
tive from New York, member of the  
investigating committee, declared dur-  
ing the debate that "with a total ex-  
penditure of \$1,051,000,000 on the air-  
craft program to the date of the armis-  
tice, we did not produce a single  
bombing plane; we produced and sent  
to the front in France 213 de Havilland  
Fours, which were observation planes  
and might be used for daylight bomb-  
ing. It was an awkward and danger-  
ous machine of English pattern, which  
we copied and to which we fitted the  
Liberty motor, which was the only  
achievement of merit in the air ser-  
vice of the United States."

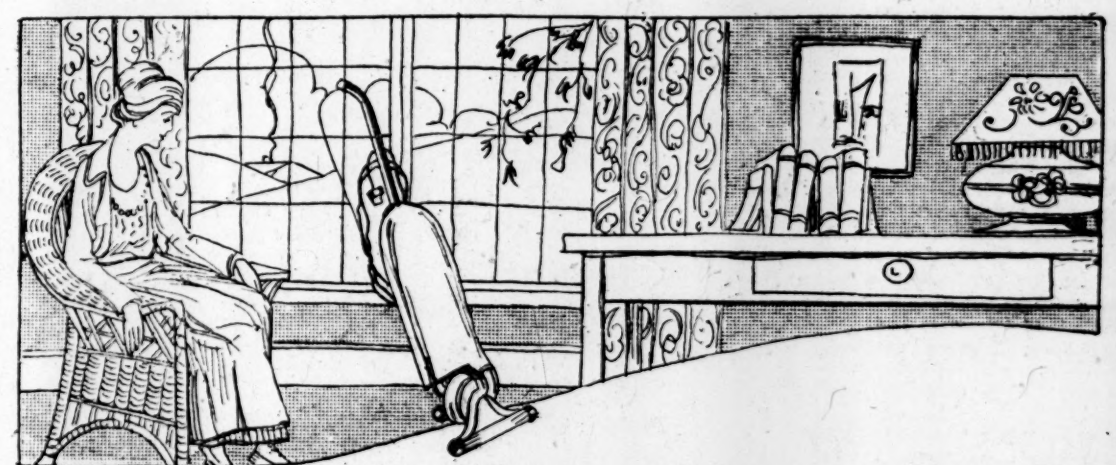
Mr. Magee bitterly attacked John D.  
Ryan, Col. Bruce P. Disque, and others  
connected with the army aviation pro-  
gram during the war.

James A. Frear (R.), Representative  
from Wisconsin, chairman of the com-  
mittee, characterized America's air-  
craft program during the war as "in-  
efficient, irresponsible, and an enor-  
mous waste of money."  
Clarence F. Lea (D.), Representa-  
tive from California, minority mem-  
ber of the committee, called the  
criticisms of the Republican mem-  
bers "absurd contentions and ground-  
less conclusions."

American-built machines at the  
front, he said, represented only a part  
of 528 American-built machines avail-  
able. "We had 1620 service planes  
available for use at the front when  
the armistice was signed, and 417  
American-built planes went over the  
German battle lines."

W. C. Lankford (D.), Representative  
from Georgia, declared that instead of  
devoting its time to matters of impor-  
tance Congress was doing things that  
did not help the country and which  
caused an extravagant use of money.  
"No wonder there is a state of un-  
rest everywhere," he declared. "This  
is getting to be very much of an investi-  
gating Congress. I recently heard a  
congressman say that he was on a  
committee to investigate the expenses  
of the investigating committees, and  
that is almost where we are at present.  
The American people want less  
investigating and more service."

## JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—New England's Great Store



## Home Utilities From New England's Delightful Housefurnishing Centre

With the approach of Spring, Portable Heaters will again care for many  
heating purposes in the home and gathering places.

Also at this time Vacuum Cleaners, Floor Mops, Oils, Accessories and the  
hundred and one other Home Needs will be required.

All of the many articles which make for comfort, cleanliness and efficiency  
in the home may be had in our Housefurnishings Section, 2nd floor, Annex.

 <b>Electric Grills,</b> three degrees of heat, can be used from lamp sock- et. <b>12.00 to 13.50</b>  <b>Standard Size</b> Corn Broom. <b>75c</b>  <b>Enamel Top</b> Kitchen Table, white enamel base, 24x36, <b>13.50</b>  <b>Household Am-</b> monia, 32-oz. bot- tle, special. <b>31c</b>  <b>Nickel Trimmed</b> Oil Heaters. <b>4.25</b>	<b>House Handle</b> Duster, high- grade make. <b>.75c</b>  <b>Electric Vacuum</b> Cleaners, stand- ard makes, from <b>53.50 to 80.00</b>  <b>2-qt. Glass But-</b> ter Churn and Cream Whip. <b>95c</b>  <b>Hearth Brushes,</b> assorted colors, <b>2.50 to 5.00</b>  <b>Fancy Waste</b> Baskets. <b>1.00</b>  <b>Oval Willow</b> Clothes Baskets, 30 inches long, <b>1.50</b>	<b>Electric Heaters,</b> standard makes, quick heating and easily moved about. <b>11.00</b>  <b>1 Pint Vacuum</b> Bottles, nickel cap, green and brown bases. <b>1.25</b>  <b>Spring Balance</b> Scales that weigh up to 24 lbs., <b>1.75</b>  <b>Pyrex Casseroles</b> in frames, nickel plated over cop- per, oval and round. <b>5.75 to 7.00</b>  <b>Full length Che-</b> val Mirror for the door, <b>28.00 to 50.00</b>
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## SPANISH JUNTAS IN ARROGANT MOOD

Question Is Raised in Chamber Whether Royal Decree as to Military Juntas Was Issued Voluntarily or Otherwise

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 4.

II

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain  
MADRID, Spain.—In the continuation of the important debate in the Chamber initiated by Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao Socialist Deputy, on the maneuvers of the military juntas of defense and their apparent recent conversion by royal decree into "consultative commissions," the Minister of War, Gen. Jose Villalba, said that although he recognized that Mr. Prieto had proceeded in fulfillment of his duty, and in the exercise of his rights, he regretted the terms he had employed.

Mr. Prieto pressed the point as to whether the decree had been issued voluntarily or whether it had been imposed, to which General Villalba answered directly that there had been no pressure in the matter, as it would not have been tolerated. It had been put forward spontaneously with the idea of serving the country. At this there were some murmurs, the statement in some parts of the Chamber evidently not being accepted without considerable reserve. Mr. Prieto, replying, hinted that the government had made up its mind to tolerate rebellions, such as were embraced in this case of the juntas, the best thing to do would be to reform the Constitution, so that that kind of thing when done would at least be legal. He remarked that they could not accompany the War Minister in his song of praise of the army because there was no need to mix up the army with the juntas.

## Two Questions Asked

"The only possible army today," he said, "is the nation in arms, and nothing could be further from that idea than the spirit with which the juntas are animated. I have asked the Minister of War two questions. According to his reply to one of them the juntas never asked for the royal decree which has been published. That is untrue, and out of personal respect for the Minister of War I do not employ any harder term."

Then, in support of his proposal, he read a manifesto issued by the Union del Arma de Infanteria in which the procedure adopted was foreshadowed, besides which he pointed out that in the preamble of the royal decree it was recognized that the "consultative commissions" were the consecration of the juntas of defense.

## Count de Romanones Noncommittal

There was a general look toward the Count de Romanones, who on previous occasions has expressed himself strongly on this question. Now he rose and made a very brief statement of a somewhat noncommittal character. "So far as the juntas are concerned," he said, "I associate myself with what has been said by the Minister of War. They do not exist, and as they do not exist I can have no opinion upon them." There was some laughter at this statement, and expressions of surprise. "As to my judgment upon the decree," the count went on, "I consider that it is indispensable to become acquainted with the regulation in order to discover whether the 'consultative commissions' are akin to the juntas of defense. If they are not so akin, then it appears to me that the decree is good, but if they are akin then I consider it bad."

The Minister of War here stated that the regulation would be framed in accordance with the preamble of the decree, to which the count replied that as an old Minister he had very little confidence in the preambles of decrees. On the other hand, he should consider it very important if there should figure in the commissions the same persons as figured in the juntas of defense. That would appear to him proof of a kinship that would be abominable, to him.

## Evidence in the Preamble

Replying to this, Mr. Prieto remarked that although the count was very clever it was easy to see that the decree seemed bad to him because in the preamble there was evidence of that kinship that he abominated. This circumstance placed the count in an unsustainable position. The royal decree had been approved at a Cabinet council, and in that Cabinet there was a representative of the Count de Romanones who had pledged himself to have nothing to do with government while the juntas existed, and as was the case with the Count de Romanones, so it was with Mr. Alba and all the Liberals.

At this Mr. Alba, leader of a small but vigorous Liberal group who are inclined to maintain a considerable independence, intervened, saying that on various occasions he had expressed himself on the subject of the juntas, but on this occasion there was no reason to doubt the statements of the Minister of War, who declared that the juntas were dissolved, nor was it necessary to confuse the views of all politicians with their attitude toward the juntas. For his part he would support the government in the mission it had imposed on itself and said it was fulfilling.

## Mr. Alba Enigmatical

"We may ourselves be the chief difficulty in the way of these juntas being dissolved," he remarked a little enigmatically. Then he added that he considered the Count de Romanones' theory about kinship between the decree and the juntas to be very dangerous. If they adopted it, they would have

to consider the connection between the juntas of 1917 and 1919, and the count would have to give them some explanation. When the officers who formed the juntas in the first place were imprisoned in the fortress of Montjuich, the count was Premier, and he, Mr. Alba, was Minister of Finance. One of those officers said that the regulation had been sent to Madrid and had been returned to Barcelona with corrections. Perhaps the count would explain to them, then, what was the connection between the juntas of 1917, whose constitution was thus considered and admitted, and the juntas of the present time.

This was a sharp point to make. The Count de Romanones replied that when he was Premier in 1917 General Luque was Minister of War and he did not issue any note authorizing any regulation nor did he communicate or issue any regulation that might have been framed. Any statement to the contrary was wholly false. His attitude toward the juntas had always been the same. All knew of his love for the army, which he regarded as the principal condition of the life of a state. He added that in speaking of the juntas he did not wish to disturb the government.

## Authorship of Corrections

Mr. Alba criticized the reply, and pointed out that it was not a question of the count's government having prepared a regulation for the juntas, but that when one was sent to Madrid it was returned with corrections, leading the juntas to believe that with the modifications indicated the regulation was authorized. Mr. Villanueva on behalf of the Liberal Democrats had intervened in the debate, Mr. Prieto again replied, declaring that the government was not constructed so strongly as to permit of its continued existence after the spectacle it was presenting in Parliament.

Then he came out with a remarkable statement that caused a great sensation in the Chamber. "As to the question raised between Mr. Alba and the Count de Romanones," he said, with slow and careful emphasis, "although it seems paradoxical, both of them are right, because the corrections put in the regulation of the juntas of defense were not those of the Premier, nor of General Luque, nor of Mr. Alba. They were the corrections of the King!"

## No Juggling With Dates

The Premier immediately rose to reject the idea, but Mr. Prieto adhered to it, saying that if it were questioned there was one way of proving it and that was to bring to the Chamber the statement of the officers concerned and the corrected regulation. And there could be no juggling with dates; there was a government at that time, and the men who were in it could state the truth of what had happened. The Count de Romanones rose to declare solemnly that he had been Premier at that time and that the King had not intervened in any way with the juntas of defense.

At last Mr. la Cierva came into the debate, curiously enough to blame Mr. Alba for having launched the insinuations he had done, which had given an excuse to Mr. Prieto for saying what he had said. He himself would repeat what he had often declared before, that while he was Minister of War the juntas did not exist and that they would only disappear when the injustices which brought them into being disappeared. After some sarcastic exchanges between Mr. Alba and Mr. la Cierva, in which the former hinted that the former War Minister when in office acted and spoke in accordance with the proposals or "insistence" of the King, Mr. Prieto's original proposition, in which he asked that the royal decree by which the pupil-officers were expelled from the Escuela de Guerra should be annulled, was eventually put to the vote and defeated by 109 votes to 18.

## TRAVEL RECORDS OF LONDONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is estimated by a statistician that the total number of passenger journeys made in London trams, omnibuses and local railways during last year was 2,900,000,000, of which the underground group of companies, over which Lord Ashfield presides, carried 1,200,000,000. The estimated population of London and Greater London is 7,400,000. Taking this figure as a basis of estimation, each person travels some 309 times a year.

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## NEED OF WILD BIRD PROTECTION SEEN

Legislation Urgently Required to Preserve the Precious Species of Beautiful Plumaged Birds

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A few months ago an article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor dealing with the first issue of a report published by the committee appointed by the home office in London, to inquire into the administration of the Wild Birds Protection Act in England. In view of the interest aroused in this subject, it may be permissible to bring to the notice of the reading public the views of an eminent ornithologist, James Buckland.

The subject of wild bird protection, molestation, destruction, and the plumage trade, has been dealt with almost exhaustively by Mr. Buckland, who has labored to redress the wrong done to one of the most beautiful examples of nature and friends of mankind, the bird creation, in all parts of the world. It is, however, with Mr. Buckland's efforts on behalf of some of the exquisitely plumaged birds of Australia and New Guinea that this article is concerned. In speaking of Australia, the emu naturally presents itself as the most molested as well as the most national of birds. But its representativeness lies more in the hearts of Australians than in its ever-decreasing numbers. It has already been exterminated in Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia, existing only in a few scattered flocks in New South Wales and Queensland. Four and five hundred in a year have, in the past, been destroyed for their plumage and skins, and smuggled out of Australia.

## Law Enforcement Needed

Another of Australia's greatest prizes, its beautiful lyre bird, has been so hunted for its marvelous lyre-shaped tail, that, unless the protection laws are drastically enforced or more concerted action is taken by the customs and post office officials of the ports whither so much of this illegally destroyed plumage is exported, the cruel trade, cooperative in the boycotting of rare birds' plumes, this wonderful bird will soon be extinct. The rarer, however, this bird becomes, as Mr. Buckland points out, the fiercer the competition to procure its plumes before the genus is quite exterminated. In 1907 there were 180 tails sold at the London feather sales. In 1908 its name did not appear in the catalogues, a sinisterly significant fact.

The regent bowerbird, perhaps more sought after for its feathers than any other Australian species, for it is so gloriously arrayed in gold and black that the Aborigines called it "yelgun," which means "the sun." It is another bird that fast threatens to disappear. Mr. Buckland states that formerly he would often see this handsome breed of the bower birds within a day's ride of Port Jackson. But now one has to go very far afield and penetrate deep into the hidden places of nature before catching so much as a glimpse of one. However, "you may," he says, "meet with a dozen if you choose to take a walk down Regent Street."

## Birds of Paradise Not Exempt

New Guinea calls to remembrance the most wonderfully colored and gracefully formed birds perhaps in the world—the birds of paradise. Ten years ago it was predicted that those species of the bird which are hunted for their plumes would soon be annihilated. The years of the war may have interrupted that process, giving the birds a little space for recuperation. But they are in a bad case and the women are to blame. The confinement of the various species of birds of paradise to restricted areas has been to a large extent the cause of their undoing, for they are thus more easily rounded up by the plume hunter. The facility and recklessness with which some important species are taken, on account of this limited range, is reflected in two reports which appeared respectively in the Journal of the British Ornithologists Club and in The Ibis some years ago. These reports were the result of expeditions made to New Guinea

in quest of the bird of paradise by Walter Goodfellow, and Charles B. Horsburgh.

In the first of their reports, Mr. Goodfellow asserted that, at the time of his visit, 20,000 skins, at a low estimate, were annually exported from north and west Dutch New Guinea. He also stated that although much hunted by natives, only 70 skins of the long-plumed jobi, formerly so abundant in those regions, were exported in 1906, after a very few years of plume hunting. Young birds of the gorgeous red bird of paradise were being shot in addition to the full plumage adult birds, so that this species, whose abode is in the Island of Waigiu, is today well-nigh extinct.

## Unfledged Birds Taken

In support of the statement regarding the taking of unfledged birds, and the less gorgeously hued birds mentioned in connection with the red bird of paradise, Mr. Buckland recounts an experience of his own. He says: "When visiting the warehouse in Cutler Street, Houndsditch, London, where feathers were on view previous to the sale in Mincing Lane, my attention was arrested by an item in one of the catalogues which spoke of two birds of paradise, blue, and 10 birds of paradise blue, dull. 'Wondering,' he continues, 'what a blue, dull bird of paradise might be, I examined the box which held the skins. The two birds of paradise, blue, were full-plumaged birds. The 10 birds of paradise, blue, dull, were unfledged birds of the same precious species—skins absolutely useless for trade purposes!'"

The blue bird of paradise, as it is generally called, had become so rare at the time of Mr. Horsburgh's expedition, that, according to the Ibis report, after an exhaustive search of several weeks, duration over a large area of country he only met with three examples of the species. There is not sufficient space within the limits of this article to enumerate the sum total of the beautiful birds that have been, and to a certain extent are being, ruthlessly and recklessly taken every year for trade purposes, but sufficient has perhaps been said to show how surely their extermination will be accomplished unless more adequate measures are taken, and taken immediately, to prevent this.

## COUNCIL TO PROMOTE BRITISH UNITY ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question of the attitude to be adopted toward British institutions which tend to promote solidarity among British communities in other countries, has been engaging the attention of the foreign office for some time. It is clearly inconvenient to deal with each case separately and it would be preferable to agree upon some common policy which embraces all foreign countries. With a view to deciding on some such policy the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed a committee to counsel him on this matter.

Sir Charles Eliot, K. C. M. G., C. B., his Majesty's Ambassador designate to Japan, has accepted the chairmanship of the committee, and the following gentlemen have consented to serve as members: Sir John Tilley, K. C. M. G., Assistant Undersecretary of the Foreign Office; Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Bart., G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., C. B., late his Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, and a director of the British Corporation, Limited, the Orient Underwriting Fund, Limited; J. Arthur Alton, C. B. E., chairman of the Derby Chamber of Commerce; R. T. Nugent, director of the Federation of British Industries; T. D. Dunlop, of His Majesty's consular service, and Follett Holt, a director of Entre Rios Railways Co., Limited. Secretary, Capt. W. M. Codrington, M. C., foreign office.

## AUSTRALIA'S NEED ONE OF POPULATION

All the Liberties Won in Industrial Legislation. It Is Said, Will Be Lost Unless Bold Immigration Policy Is Adopted

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 6.

II

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

LONDON, England.—A previous article drew attention to the emptiness of Australia, and the serious lack of an immigration policy. It can safely be said that there has never been any concerted activity in this direction. The most successful efforts for several decades were made by Mr. Percy Hunter, director of immigration for New South Wales. He worked under many outside disabilities, political and others, but in one year, 1912, he had some satisfaction in knowing that through his untiring efforts, the Commonwealth gained 84,000 arrivals over departures. This was the high water mark. Through lack of cohesion and other reasons beyond Mr. Hunter's control, 1913 gained only 54,000, and then came 1914 and the following years of destruction and desolation. Mr. Hunter who had so often refused financially attractive appointments outside his immigration work, resigned and accepted a political post. Immigration ceased. Emigration began.

## Hope at Last

Australia's sons rallied to the cause of the Empire. They showed their valor on the far-flung battlefields, 400,000 of them. Of these 55,000 made the supreme sacrifice. Their deeds will live in her history—and now, after four years of dreadful emigration, immigration must be Australia's watchword. There is a glimmer of hope at last, after weary decades of comparative inactivity. The soldiers have seen the world—most of them had never left Australia's shores before. But now they are imbued with the spirit of the British Empire and its real significance. Hitherto always loyal to the King and mother country, which is always referred to as "home," they have grasped the fact that there are tens of millions whose eyes turn enviously in the direction of the great unpeopled continent.

An encouraging number of former soldiers have been elected recently to the federal Parliament. Thinking Australians are anxiously awaiting a move in the direction of immigration. Mr. Hughes, prior to the recent elections, in his policy speech declared that this question would be launched by the Commonwealth. He thought the states would cooperate in concerted action, but if not he said the Commonwealth would resolutely push on. The Farmers, or Country Party, who have won several seats, referred in their election manifesto to Australia's gravest problem. They declared "a vigorous immigration policy, care being taken in the selection of immigrants and preference being given to agriculturists and farm laborers." The Labor Party's policy as outlined by Mr. Tudor, loftily ignored immigration altogether. Thus Australia's gravest problem was dismissed by the three federal political factions in a handful of words, reluctantly uttered, and sandwiched between pages of newspaper electioneering rhetoric and promises.

## Likely Scots Immigrants

From time to time Australian politicians do lip service to the immigration problem. Mr. McPherson, Victoria's Treasurer, on his return to Melbourne after a visit to England said: "If we are going to develop this country of ours, if we are going to keep it white, if we are going to keep it at all, we must have more people in it." He mentioned that he had been informed by emigration agents in Scotland that if the government would

provide transport facilities, thousands of desirable citizens would be ready to leave for Australia. "It is up to us to get them here," he added, remarking that after all the population of Australia was a mere handful. Mr. McPherson pleasantly declared, as did Mr. Hughes, that the states and the Commonwealth would have to work in "conjunction." These sentiments, which read well, have often been repeated but have yet to be put into effect. The greatest enemy of a wholesome immigration policy is ignorance. It is feared that a large influx of people will tend to lower wages.

The subject of immigration was touched on recently by Colonel L. S. Amery, M. P., who is acting as Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the absence of Viscount Milner in Egypt. He said that the former service man who fought for the flag and the Empire as a whole had a right to the best opportunities that any part of the Empire could give him. If there were good opportunities for him in England by all means let him take them, but if there were good prospects or better prospects, or prospects which appealed more to his character and disposition, across the seas, his passage should be paid. He added that, taking it broadly, he was convinced that a steady flow of people to the dominions was equally in the interests of England and of the dominions. He urged the importance of increasing the population of the outer Empire from the point of view of defense also; and declared that no part was so capable of development as Western Australia. No man knows better than Colonel Amery the needs of the dominions. Will Australia take the hint?

## Labor Unions Oppose Immigration

The Labor unions are frankly averse to immigration. They fear anyone who, in their opinion, would compete with them in the labor market, and tend possibly to reduce wages. Labor candidates for Parliament make no mention of immigration unless it is against a definite policy. To put it briefly the trade unions must be educated. They must be shown that if the population of Australia is doubled the debt per head is halved, and that their taxation is halved. They must be taught to realize that the vast wealth of America is produced by her 100,000,000 people, and that Australia could in comfort carry a similar number. It must be pointed out emphatically that all the liberties won by Australia in industrial legislation will be lost unless a bold immigration policy be adopted.

They must be told that acting as ostriches with their heads in the sand will not save their country—a country theirs only so long as they can hold it. They must learn that every additional person means more employment and less taxation. They must have thrust upon them the fact that the Pacific is the storm-center of the future; each day bringing it nearer. They must be educated to know that the mere negative policy of passing acts of Parliament to prohibit persons from entering the Commonwealth cannot prevail, if invaders in sufficient numbers mean to enter; they must be taught that a notice on the front door will not keep a burglar out, even if couched in diplomatic language, and that a dictation test will not frighten enemy airmen; they must be taught that abuse in Parliament of powerful na-

tions will not make their task easier; they must be taught that mighty as is Britain's Navy, she has her financial and domestic troubles, and may not always be ready to lend a helping hand in times of emergency. And finally they must be taught to realize that the downfall of Europe has meant tremendous strength to the east. Australia's day will come, she must be prepared, and her only hope is immigration on a scale hitherto undreamed of.

## HIGH CLOTHING PRICES UNDER INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In an interview, Mr. C. A. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary to the Food Ministry, said that the wool report, which had been issued, was merely a preliminary report of one committee sitting to investigate the costs and profits of wool tops and yarns at all stages of manufacture. This committee had still to report upon the profits arising from the conversion of wool into tops, and tops into yarns. It was not the report to which Mr. Mackinder referred at the proceedings before the central committee, and to which so much reference had been made in the press. That was a report of the standing committee for the investigation of prices, Mr. McCurdy explained.

The whole question of the cost of clothing from the raw material to the finished article was the subject of investigation by several committees, and the complete and final reports would not be available for some time. In interim reports, he said, would be issued as rapidly as possible. The completion of the numerous investigations which the central committee was now conducting as to the costs and profits of standard commodities in all trades must necessarily take a considerable time, but the policy of the central committee was to issue information to the public as rapidly as possible in order that the findings of the committee might be of some practical use to the public in the campaign against inflated prices.

The central committee, Mr. McCurdy said, had now 22 subcommittees engaged in the investigation of costs and profits of standard commodities at all stages of production and distribution. Many conferences with the trades concerned were also being held. The following, Mr. McCurdy said, was a list of the principal articles of which the costs and prices had already been examined or were now being examined by the central committee, and with regard to which reports would be prepared:

Bedsteads, blankets, bootlaces, boots and shoes, brushes and brooms, building materials, chocolate and cocoa, men's ready-made clothing, women's ready-made clothing, cotton, dyeing and finishing, felt hats, fish, laboratory glassware, window glass, hardware and hollow-ware, oil lamps, matches, sewing needles, oilcloth, pottery, salt, sheeting, shirts, soap, steel plates, gardening and farm tools, road transport rates, wall paper, weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments, wool, worsted yarns, groceries, furniture, gloves, margarine, motor fuel, electrical lamps, farmers' tools.

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## PORTUGAL UNDER THE COSTA REGIME

Premier, a Good Republican, Set About to Solve National Crisis With an "Enormous Patience and a Deep Earnestness"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—After the failure of the attempt to induce Dr. Brito Camacho to go forward to the constitution of a National Ministry, following the fall of the Sa Cardoso Cabinet, there were more conferences at the Palace of Belem—which, by the way, is on the outskirts of the city, some five or six miles from the center of it and by the sea. President Almeida received politicians in a continuous procession, all of them apparently in a somewhat rascally mood and showing no disposition to relieve the crisis which was hourly becoming more serious. Everybody implied difficulties and pointed out the prevailing impossibilities, which they were apparently disposed to regard as more or less permanent.

In spite of the determination of a few weeks ago, when president Almeida called the party chieftains together at Belem and exacted from them a sort of undertaking that they would bury the political hatchets, reduce their politics, and work together to the best of their ability for the good of the country, it was only too evident that politics were again in the ascendant and had a grip of the men. Ernesto de Sa Cardoso, the retiring Premier, Domingos Pereira, and Vitorino Guimaraes, were among the leaders with whom the President had the most important conferences.

### A Party Ministry

Besides these there were important meetings of politicians at the Ministry of Finance, Ernesto de Sa Cardoso, Domingos Pereira, General Correia Barreto, Barbosa de Magalhães, Antonio Maria da Silva, and Vitorino Guimaraes being among those who were supposed to be discussing here the question of ways and means of forming a government of "Republican Concentration," with the collaboration of the Liberals, into which Ministry the Democrats, the Populists, the Socialists, and the Roman Catholics might enter. It was understood among this assembly that, if this attempt failed, the only thing to do would be to form a party Ministry or one consisting of a combination of the parties of the Left. It was a notable thing that on this day at the invitation of one of the newspapers there was a considerable meeting of Socialist workmen who passed a resolution in favor of the Socialists having two places in the new government.

On the following day the crisis was no better and much the same process was gone through. Rumor, probably well founded, had it that Domingos Pereira had been asked to attempt the formation of a government of concentration and that Alvaro de Castro was the alternative for the formation of a party government. Meanwhile the leaders of the Portuguese Republican Party, as it calls itself, continued to make certain soundings as to the possibilities of forming a government of Republican concentration, and Vitorino Guimaraes, most marvelously active in these times, was commissioned by the directory of his party to see what could be done.

### Socialists Seek Portfolios

Many more conferences were now held at the Ministry of the Interior, as the previous day they had been at the headquarters of finance. The Socialist gathering that on the previous day had intimated to the President of the Republic that they would like two places in the next government now published their decisions in full, showing that not only were they desirous of having these places but had nominated their men for them, Amílcar Ramada Curto and Augusto Dias da Silva. But immediately the official Socialist Party headquarters issued a note disclaiming all connection with these proceedings and recommendations, and stating that the party adhered to its determination to have nothing to do with national ministries, concentrations, or bourgeois governments of any kind, but to preserve its absolute independence and exclusiveness.

The crisis had become a quandary when at last it seemed that a solution was discovered through the agency of Fernandes Costa, who undertook to form a ministry. Francisco Jose Fernandes Costa is a good Republican, and has been all his life. Now of the Republican Liberal Party, he is an old Evolutionist, that is to say an old Almeidaist, or member of the party to which the President was attached. He is a man of great ability and much earnestness. He was a professor at Coimbra when the Republic was born, and was then made Governor of that town, and when he was promoted to the office of Procurator General he had to sell his house, acquired as the result of many years' hard work, to equip himself with the funds necessary to devote himself to his new post with the necessary decorum.

### Fernandes Costa's Earnestness

Fernandes Costa, then, was just the man to set about the solution of this crisis with an enormous diligence and patience and a deep earnestness. The difficulties in front of him were appalling, but he drove steadily at them, and rebuffs did not prevent him from still driving at them. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the President gave him the commission to attempt the formation of a government, and he settled down to working all night and the next day at the perplexing task. He had conferences with the leaders of parties in the Chamber and Senate, and at night he dealt with the Republican

Liberal Party, disposing on this occasion of the majority of the seats in the proposed new ministry.

Prospects began to seem fair. Of those outside his own party Augusto de Vasconcelos refused the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Ferreira Mira refused the Ministry of Instruction. The Unionists generally were inclined to be very cold to the pretensions of Fernandes Costa. But he persevered, and soon after Lisbon—which is a very late city—had gone to bed, the Ministry was in a manner complete. Fernandes Costa was Premier, Finance and temporary Foreign Minister also; Antonio Granjo went to the Interior; Colonel Mendes dos Reis to War; Tito de Moraes to Marine; Mesquita de Carvalho to Justice; Jose Barbosa was for the Colonies; Fernandes de Almeida for Labor; Afonso de Melo for Instruction, and Miguel d'Oliveira Fernandes for Agriculture.

### Opposition Active

Even before the Ministry was actually formed, but when it was known that Fernandes Costa had had his commission and was going through with it, an opposition was actively at work. The Portuguese Republican Party called a meeting of their directory, which was presided over by the deputy, Palva Gomes, and a vigorous resolution was passed to the effect that the party was astonished at the solution that the President had sought to the crisis, considering that a national ministry would have been the best, and feeling that it would best have solved the economic and financial problems that had become so very urgent. It had offered, it said, to assist in the formation of such a government. After various other criticisms, the manifesto wound up with the intimation that their party would await with vigilance the attitude of the government in Parliament and its action in the way of political administration.

On the night when the new government was formed, but before any announcement about it was made, there was a large gathering of Republican enthusiasts in the Rocio, the burden of whose enthusiastic orations was that they wanted a national government or one of concentration, and having thus agreed they proceeded to the house of the President of the Republic in the Avenida Antonio Augusto de Aguiar to press their point a little further. Arrived at the house, a deputation was chosen, and these President Almeida received, telling them that he had tried both to form a national ministry and one of concentration, but that these efforts having failed, he had had recourse to fall back upon the Republican-Liberal idea, and hoped that the new Ministry of this complexion would receive the assistance of the Chamber and of all Republicans.

So far so good, but few persons with any knowledge of Portuguese politics thought that Fernandes Costa would last very long as Premier. Yet not even the extreme pessimists or the sensation-mongers were prepared for the extraordinary dramatic events that were so soon to follow.

### JEWS SETTLING IN JAPAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—According to the "Nieuwe Courant," Jewish life in Japan has been vigorously developing of late. Most Jews came to Japan when fleeing from Russia during the war. They settled at Yokohama, where a synagogue has already been built. Moreover, at Nagasaki, a Jewish commune has already been formed by Polish and Latvian Jews who were taken prisoner during the Russo-Japanese war. The Japanese treat the Jews with special respect. This is probably the reason why assimilation has so soon taken place. The Jews are chiefly employed in tailoring and shoemaking, and as they are the only people to make European clothing, they are doing very well. "It is interesting to note," the paper says, "that those Jews who settled in various parts of eastern and south Asia during the early years of the Christian era and medieval times became so completely absorbed as to have long since disappeared."

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## COOPERATION ONLY CHECK ON CAPITAL

Growing Power of Capitalism Declared to Be Menace Which Would Affect Whole Community if Left Unfettered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHDALE, England—Rochdale is the place of origin of the British cooperative movement, and, as naturally might be expected, a strong and active branch of the Women's Cooperative Guild is established there. From there, also, are guided the activities of the guilds of the Rochdale district, an area which embraces such towns as Littleborough, Heywood, Bury, and Bacup. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Hoyle, president of the district committee, a conference of delegates from the district branches was held in the Whitworth Cooperative Society's hall, to hear and discuss an address on "Cooperation's Great Opportunity," given by Mrs. Harvey of Blackburn, a member of the sectional committee.

### Government Bombarded

In welcoming the delegates, Mrs. Hoyle said that the Women's Cooperative Guild was a great force in the country and its work was second to none. It studied not only cooperative matters, but political and other subjects, and took an active interest in all questions which affected the welfare of the people. By bombarding the government with resolutions from the numerous branches in various parts of the country and by postcards and letters from the individual members, the guild had been instrumental in getting the old-age pension increased by 2s. 6d. These and many other useful reforms had the guild successfully worked for, and naturally she, like all other guildswomen, was proud of the guild.

Mrs. Harvey, in the course of her address, said that the growing power of capitalism was a menace which was affecting and would still further affect, if allowed to grow unchecked, the lives of every member of the community. Cooperation alone, said the speaker, could check and remove the danger, and she was glad to see that the cooperative movement and many outside it were awakening to the fact. Cooperators generally were recognizing the need of cooperatively owned sources of raw materials, and were taking steps to obtain them, for, until the movement controlled these sources, it would, to a large extent, be at the mercy of the capitalist and so could not bring down the cost of living.

### Amalgamations Increase

Cooperation in some form or another was the order of the day. In capitalistic circles it took the form of trusts, combines, and amalgamations. Everybody was combining, and amalgamations had grown apace since the war. No trade or industry in England was free from them, and the aim was always self-interest and not community interest. There was, for instance, the Federation of British Industries, which had a capital of £4,000,000,000 and which was represented in the House of Commons by 121 members.

"Whenever Capital gets powerful," continued Mrs. Harvey, "it brings about restriction of output in order to force prices up." Coal, for instance, she pointed out, was held up and exported, to the detriment of the home consumer, because, by this means, higher prices could be obtained. Milk

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prices, also, were being manipulated by creating an artificial scarcity. There was plenty of milk, and the Barrow Cooperative Society had proved that it could be sold cheaper than at the ordinary rate. This society had its own farm, and so successful was its milk department that, besides paying a dividend, it was able to supply its customers at 9d. a quart. This had not pleased the farmers who had time after time asked the Barrow Society to raise the price to 11d. (the general price), as they, the farmers, could not successfully compete with the "coop." The stand of the Barrow Society had affected the whole of the Barrow milk supply, and the speaker was proud to think that the women's guild had played a large part in the affair.

### Must Control Farms

It was thought by many that municipal milk trading was a solution of the milk problem, but in the speaker's opinion it was not, because unless the municipality owned its own dairy farms it would be forced to buy milk at the farmer's prices, and so, as had happened in more than one case, the milk would be sold at a loss, which in turn would be thrown on the rates. Now, as never before, the cooperative movement had a great opportunity, for everywhere the world over, the people were beginning to revolt against existing conditions, seeking some way out of their troubles.

Cooperation offered them, as nothing else could, release from their burdens, for it would eliminate the soulless profitmaking system, and serve first, last, and all the way between, the interests of the people. It would reduce unemployment and improve conditions of labor and of life generally.

### Cooperators' Dream

Let every cooperator, therefore, work with renewed faith and energy to spread the ideas of cooperation, and very soon they would see the establishment of a great international cooperative wholesale society, which, for years past, had been the dream of cooperators the world over. But the spreading of the cooperative gospel was not that was necessary, for there was a great need for increased cooperative trade and capital. As a practical proposal, she advised every cooperator to spend at least 1s. a week more at the "store," which would mean an increase in cooperative trade of £200,000 a week, or £10,000,000 a year.

In conclusion, the speaker appealed to the members of the women's guild to work especially for the unification of cooperative and trade union forces, because, together, she maintained, the two movements, which were in reality two halves of one whole, could do much to destroy the evils of private capitalism.

**SHORT BALLOT REFUSED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
LINCOLN, Nebraska—The state constitutional convention, after defeating several plans offered for reorganization of the state government, has definitely refused to adopt the short ballot.

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## PLAN FOR DEFENSE BY TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Dr. Benes Says Country Must Have Military Strength to Permit of Defensive Measures in the Moment of Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—Dr. Benes, the Tzecho-Slovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently made to a number of journalists the following statement on the subject of the government's scheme for the introduction into Tzecho-Slovakia of a system of military service.

"Should any conflict arise, our State is not yet sufficiently firm, its structure is not yet entirely stable, and the question of military preparedness is therefore of enormous significance. If we have not sufficient capacity for our defense in other administrative branches, it is all the more important that we should be so equipped in our military administration. And here there must be a certain permanence so as to provide tradition, strength, solidarity, and durability.

### A Democratic Island

"This is the more easily possible, since today we are dealing only with a period of transition. We are not dealing only with the idea of two years' service in the sense of the old militarism. We represent a democratic island in Europe, and we are therefore concerned with maintaining our position against reactionary elements. Every attack which might be made upon our Republic would proceed from reactionary quarters. The question of two years' military service has therefore nothing in common with the former theory of militarism. Let us consider only Bolshevik Russia. There it was the army which won. This fact must be continually borne in mind.

"Finally, attention must be drawn to the last aspect of the whole matter. It is very often urged that a period of service which is variously estimated at from six to eighteen months would be sufficient for the training of the soldier. You know that in France at the last moment before the outbreak of war the period of military service was raised from two to three years simply because an adequate and per-

manent standing army could be assured by so doing. Our present concern is, that in case of attack we may be sure of an adequate numerical strength which would enable us to take defensive measures at the very first moment of need. We must have a definite and permanent number of soldiers in accordance with our requirements as a guarantee for our safety at the first signs of any pressure.

Army of 150,000 Needed

"If we consider the extent of our frontiers, we must agree that a steady supply of at least 150,000 trained soldiers in readiness is required, if we are to hold our own in any unforeseen circumstances. All these factors must be taken into account if we are to recognize the needs of the Republic and to rest assured that we shall not get into difficulties at the first attack on the part of any enemy. But above all, the main features of the present situation are:

"1. General uncertainty and unrest.  
"2. The impossibility of foreseeing future developments.  
"3. The provisional character of affairs.

"Under such conditions it is the duty of the government to be prepared for all eventualities. It is, moreover, the duty of the minister responsible to acquaint the public quite openly with all these matters."

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## OFFICIAL TRIBUTE TO FIELD MARSHAL HAIG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following army order has been issued:  
"General Headquarters, Great Britain, will be abolished with effect from February 1, 1920. Though he remains on the active list of the army, and his services are still at the disposal of the State, the Army Council desire to give expression to their very high appreciation of the illustrious services which Field Marshal the Earl Haig, K. T., G. C. B., O. M., G. C. V. O., K. C. I. E., has rendered to the Empire, both as Commander-in-Chief in France, and as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Great Britain. Never in the history of the British Empire has one officer been charged with so momentous a responsibility and no other British commander, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, has brought to a victorious conclusion a campaign on the issue of which hung the very existence of the State.

"His conduct of the operations, and his care for those under his command, have made the army and the nation his grateful debtors. The Army Council feel sure that the army will join with them in wishing the distinguished Field Marshal a further long and successful career of public usefulness."

**MICHIGAN'S ROAD PROGRAM**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Construction of 1350 miles of improved highways is provided for in Michigan's 1920 road-building program.  
NEW YORK, New York—Substitution of motor busses for trolleys on Broadway is favored by the Broadway Association, composed of Broadway stores. A referendum ballot showed 77 per cent of the members in favor of the change.



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## REPORT OF THE MASTER, JUDGE FREDERIC DODGE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The following is the report of the Master, Judge Frederic Dodge, filed in Court March 6, 1920:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, SUFFOLK, SS. IN EQUITY.

No. 30,654.  
HERBERT W. EUSTACE ET AL.  
v.  
ADAM H. DICKEY ET AL.

## MASTER'S REPORT.

Under the order of Court entered May 9, 1919, a copy whereof is annexed, I have heard the parties in the above case and their evidence, and the arguments of their counsel; and now, after due consideration thereof, make the following Report to the Court of the facts found by me, and of such rulings of law as have been considered necessary for the purpose of finding said facts.

An order relating to the above order of reference, by Loring, J., also dated May 9, 1919, may be referred to in connection herewith.

The pleadings before me for the purposes of this Report are as follows: The plaintiffs' Bill, filed March 23, 1919, and amendments thereof allowed September 17, 1919, after the close of the hearings. The Answer thereto, filed by the defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon and Knott April 4, 1919, and amendments thereof allowed September 23, 1919. The Answer to said Bill filed by the defendant Dittmore April 9, 1919, and amendments thereof allowed September 17, 1919. To said Answers the plaintiffs have filed a replication.

In *Dittmore v. Dickey et al.*, another suit pending in this Court (No. 30,788 Equity), one of the defendants in the present case brings his bill, filed April 23, 1919, against the five other defendants therein, and the Court has ordered, on May 17, 1919, that said case also be referred to me as Master and heard with the present case.—No. 30,654. Much of the evidence at the hearings was offered in both cases. This is dealt with in the present Report, in its relation to the issues raised by the pleadings in No. 30,654. It is understood that further evidence remains to be heard in the case No. 30,788, should the parties so desire, upon such of the issues raised therein as may remain open after the determination of those raised in the present case.

My findings of fact and rulings of law in No. 30,654, *Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al.*, are set forth in the paragraphs following, which have been numbered for convenience of reference. All exhibits therein mentioned may be referred to in connection with this report, and regarded as incorporated therein by reference.

1. The three plaintiffs Eustace, Ogden and Rowlands were on March 17, 1919, the duly appointed and acting trustees under the deed of trust dated January 25, 1898, whereof Exhibit A, annexed to the Bill, is a copy. On said day, and when their bill was filed, each was a member of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass." referred to in par. 4 of said deed,—which is the religious organization founded by Mrs. Eddy, the grantor in said deed, and also referred to in par. 2 of the plaintiffs' Bill. Eustace had been trustee as above since December 2, 1912; Ogden and Rowlands since August 1, 1917.

An averment in par. 1 of the Answer filed by all the defendants except Dittmore, that the plaintiffs never became trustees under said deed if certain contentions by them are upheld, is considered in par. 49 below.

2. On said March 17, 1919, the five defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon and Dittmore, being each a member of said Church, were also the members of a board called in its By-Laws "The Christian Science Board of Directors," the "Board of Directors" or "the Directors".

The By-Laws here referred to are those contained in the 89th edition of the "Church Manual" of said church, a copy whereof is annexed to and made part of the Answer filed by the above named defendants, see par. 6 thereof. Said By-Laws were accepted by all the members of said church, who, in becoming members, had subscribed either to them or to the By-Laws contained in some previous edition of said "Manual". The By-Laws contained in said 89th edition provided that the officers of said church were to consist, among others, of "a Board of Directors" (Art. I, Sec. 1), and that said Board was to consist of 5 members (Art. I, Sec. 5). The above defendants had served respectively as members of said Board, said Dittmore since June 1, 1909,—said Dickey since Nov. 21, 1910,—said Neal since July 22, 1912,—said Merritt since July 19, 1917,—said Rathvon since Sept. 27, 1918.

The original constitution of said Board of Directors, its subsequent history, its original functions and powers, also those afterwards from time to time assigned to it by By-Laws adopted by or for said church, and published from time to time in successive editions of said "Manual" will appear from the further findings stated below.

No person has, since Sept. 23, 1892, served as a member of said Board without being at the same time a member of said church.

3. The Board was originally constituted not by any vote or By-Law of the church, but by Mrs. Eddy herself in an earlier deed of trust dated Sept. 1, 1892, before the church was organized. Exhibit B, also annexed to the Bill, is a copy thereof.

This deed granted land to four trustees for purposes specified, and directed that they should be known as the "Christian Science Board of Directors". Its provisions are hereinafter referred to more in detail.

The four trustees named in it or

their successors, acting under the above name, exercised the functions and powers assigned to them by said deed from its date until Feb. 7, 1903. They meanwhile also exercised other functions and powers assigned to them, not by the deed but by church By-Laws as hereinafter stated.

In the church's By-Laws as published in the successive editions of the Manual during this period, the four trustees were referred to by the above name given them in the deed; but there was no By-Law purporting to fix the number of members.

Such a By-Law was first adopted on Feb. 7, 1903. It directed that the Board of Directors should consist thereafter of five members. Thereupon the four trustees chose a fifth member, and subsequent editions of the Manual have ever since referred to the Board of Directors as a Board of five members. As such, and under the same name, it has ever since exercised the functions and powers assigned by the deed to the original four trustees, as if their successor in the trust thereby created, and also others, assigned to the Board of Directors, by church By-Laws only, whether adopted and published before or after Feb. 7, 1903.

The various persons who have from time to time acted, as herein stated, as the "Christian Science Board of Directors", have always been recognized as such by no other of the defendants, and no other has undertaken so to act. Their only records were kept under the above designation, being the name directed in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, or the designation "Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist".

All the above will also appear more in detail from findings hereinafter made. There has resulted an ambiguity in the use of the above name of the Board, important to be kept in mind. By that name was originally designated only the Board of four trustees constituted by the deed of 1892. As often afterwards used in the church By-Laws or Manual, it designates a Board exercising also functions and powers not derived from the deed at all, but from church By-Laws purporting to confer them; and since Feb. 7, 1903, a Board containing one more member than the deed directs.

4. On said March 17, 1919, at a meeting of said Board attended by the defendants Dickey, Merritt, Rathvon and Dittmore, the resolution set forth in par. 13 of the plaintiffs' Bill, purporting to remove the plaintiff Rowlands from his trusteeship under Mrs. Eddy's deed of Jan. 25, 1898, and to declare his said trusteeship vacant, was adopted by the unanimous votes of the defendants Dickey, Merritt and Rathvon. The defendant Neal was not present at the meeting, but signified his assent to the vote by telephone. The defendant Dittmore, though present, declined to vote either for or against the resolution. A "Notice of Dismissal", reciting the resolution, was delivered to the plaintiff Rowlands on the same day. This has been marked "Exhibit 27".

Whether or not the removal of Rowlands from said trusteeship was lawfully effected by this vote is the principal question in dispute between the plaintiffs and all the defendants except Dittmore, who declines, in par. 1 of his answer as amended Sept. 17, 1919, either to aver or admit said removal to have been legally effectual, and submits the question to the Court.

5. In adopting the above resolution, those who voted for it purported, as the resolution itself recites, to be acting as—

"The Christian Science Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and the governing board of the Christian Science denomination."

And to be exercising—"the rights and powers vested in this church and its Board by the law of Massachusetts, by the Deed of Trust dated January 25, 1898, . . . by the By-Laws of this church, and by the usage of the Christian Science denomination."

Whether or not power to remove a trustee under the deed of trust referred to, was at the time vested in said Board of 5 Directors, and what power, if any, is first to be considered; next, if the Board had such power, whether the adoption of said resolution was a lawful exercise thereof.

The first inquiry involves examination of the provisions of said deed, also of the deed of 1892 and the subsequent organization and doings of said church in their effect upon those provisions. The findings more particularly important for this purpose are below stated in pars. 6-37, inclusive.

6. The only express provision made in said deed of Jan. 25, 1898, for removal of a trustee under it, is contained in the following paragraph thereof numbered 10:—"Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship for any cause, I (Mrs. Eddy) reserve the right to fill the same by appointment, if I shall so desire, so long as I may live; but if I do not elect to exercise this right, the remaining trustees shall fill said vacancy. The First Members together with the directors of said Church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient."

The language here used is not so explicit to that effect as it might have been made; but I assume, in the absence of contention to the contrary, that by the power to declare a vacancy here given is meant power to remove a trustee.

No action whatever regarding the attempted removal here in question has ever been taken by any First Members of said church. Because of changes in its form of government prescribed by By-Laws adopted or amended after the above trust deed of 1898 had been executed by Mrs. Eddy, and after the administration of the trust thereby created had gone on for several years in accordance with its provisions, if it can be said that the church had any First Members in 1919, they had long before that year

ceased to take any part as such in its government or business. As from the further findings below will more fully appear, while the church's By-Laws, as they stood in January, 1898, provided for First Members and assigned to them various important functions, all such provisions and all mention of First Members had disappeared from the By-Laws and the editions of the "Manual" containing them, for many years before 1919.

Unless the result of these changes had been to substitute for the power given by the above quoted par. 10 of said deed to the two bodies therein named, in concurrence, power to the Board of Directors alone, independent of any other body, the directors' vote to remove Rowlands was without effect, whatever the rightful number of members of their Board may have been at the time, or whoever the rightful members may have been for the purpose of said par. 10.

7. As appears without dispute from the pleadings, Mrs. Eddy, grantor in both the deeds of trust above referred to, became in 1879 the leader in the organization of a church as set forth in par. 3 of the Bill,—she became pastor of said church in 1879 and instrumental in reorganizing it in September, 1892, under the name of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist".—she was also pastor emeritus of said reorganized church, until her death, on December 3, 1910.

It may be assumed that in executing her first deed of Sept. 1, 1892, she was contemplating the organization afterward effected on the 23d of that month, although in said deed she makes no direct reference either to such proposed organization, or to any church organization.

8. As has been stated, it was by virtue of provisions made by Mrs. Eddy herself in her trust deed executed Sept. 1, 1892, above referred to in pars. 3 and 7 hereof, that a body called the "Christian Science Board of Directors" was first constituted. In par. 1 of that deed she directed that Ex. B, annexed to the Bill, that the four trustees named as grantees of the land conveyed "and their legitimate successors in office forever" should be known by that name, and should "constitute a perpetual body or corporation under and in accordance with Sec. 1, Chap. 39 of the Public Statutes of Massachusetts" (now Chap. 27, Sec. 1, Mass. Revised Laws). It is clear, however, that she was without power to make them a corporation, and that the terms of the statute could have no application to them unless they were or became "officers" of a church or religious society "similar to" the deacons or church wardens mentioned in the statute. In such case they might, not by virtue of the deed but by virtue of the statute, "be deemed" a body corporate "for the purpose of taking and holding in succession" property given "to them and their successors" or to their church or to the pool of their church; but not for any other corporate purpose. It would seem that they could not convey lands so held by them without the consent of their church or a committee thereof appointed for that purpose. Pub. Stats. Ch. 39, Sec. 4; Rev. Laws, Ch. 27, Sec. 6. At the date of the deed they were not, so far as appears, officers of any church or religious society; they were only trustees selected by Mrs. Eddy. The church whereof they or their successors later acted as officers, viz., Mrs. Eddy's reorganized "First Church of Christ, Scientist", above referred to in par. 7 hereof, did not come into existence until the 23d day of the same September, 1892. Whether or not the trustees under the deed ever became entitled to be deemed a body corporate for the statutory purposes, must depend upon the facts herein found regarding the subsequent organization of that church and the duties and powers assigned to said trustees (or directors) in its affairs.

9. Eleven persons, present at a meeting that day held in Boston, organized "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass." on September 23, 1892. Among them were the four persons whom Mrs. Eddy had made trustees in her deed of September 1, 1892.

The meeting first voted that all the persons present and one other, not present, "are First Members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist", in Boston, Mass.

It next elected a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer of said church, naming it in each case as above.

It next elected 20 other persons proposed for membership First Members of said church, naming it as above, and directed the Clerk to notify each of their election.

It next adopted "Tenets" to be signed by those uniting with said church, naming it again as above.

It next adopted six "Rules for the government of this church". Rule 1 fixed the time for the annual meeting for the choice of officers, listening to reports, and the transaction of any other church business properly before it. Rule 2 fixed the time for quarterly meetings. Rule 3 provided regulations as to applications for membership and for voting thereupon by the First Members at the quarterly meetings,—candidates to be elected by a majority vote. Rule 4 directed the names of members so elected to be read from the pulpit on the following Sunday. Rule 5 provided as to observance of the communion. Rule 6 prohibited members of the church from membership in other churches not of the same denomination.

The meeting then adjourned subject to a call from the Clerk.

The First Members next met again in Boston on October 5, 1892. 27 were present at the meeting. The minutes of the meeting on September 23, 1892, were read and approved. An additional Rule 7 was then adopted, requiring applicants for membership

to be believers in the doctrines of Christian Science according to Mrs. Eddy's book "Science and Health"; and prescribing certain other requirements to be fulfilled by such applicants.

Adjournment followed, after which the First Members then present, 35 in number, subscribed to the "Tenets" adopted at the former meeting. The First Members then, at Mrs. Eddy's suggestion (it does not appear that she was present), invited those present in the meeting to unite with the church, whereupon 59 other persons subscribed to the "Tenets". The records of the above proceedings are Exhibits 107 and 108.

Although no express rule or By-Law to that effect appears to have been ever adopted, I understand it to be undisputed that the right to vote was at all times confined to First Members, i. e., either those who actually took part in the organization as above, or persons afterward elected First Members by them. No right to vote was acquired by admission to unite with the church as a member only.

The First Members are hereinafter frequently referred to by me as "voting members"—a term nowhere used in the By-Laws. Their records were designated as records of the First Members.

10. Nowhere in the record of the above proceedings is there any reference to Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, or to the four trustees thereunder, or to any "officers" of the church other than the President, Clerk and Treasurer elected as above stated.

Nowhere in Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, is there any provision that the four trustees therein named were to be officers of any church, however or whenever organized or under whatever name. Land, it is true, is given them for the sole purpose of the erection by them of a church edifice thereon, in which, when built, they are to maintain Christian Science public worship, preaching and services; but no nearer approach is found in the deed to a provision that the building was to be used by an organized church whereof the trustees were to be officers, than the direction in par. 6 of the deed that the "congregation" worshipping in said church shall be styled "The First Church of Christ, Scientist", which may be regarded as the name intended for the sole purpose intended.

11. The church so organized under that name has continued its existence and the maintenance of its public worship, preaching and services ever since Sept. 23, 1892. But it could not have used the church edifice provided for by the trust deed of Sept. 1, 1892, before the completion thereof, which is understood to have been in 1894 or 1895. Neither the deed itself nor the organization proceedings afford any indication that the trustees under the deed were to be officers of the church during this period.

The grant of land in the deed is to the trustees named "and their legitimate successors in office forever";—the granted land is to be held by them "and their successors in office"; but in the absence of any statement or refusal as to the office intended, I am unable to regard this language as sufficient to signify anything more than their successors in the trust according to par. 1 of the deed.

The deed directs that they be known as the "Christian Science Board of Directors" and later refers to them as the Board, or Board of Directors, terms usually descriptive of officers of some society—or corporation; but, standing by themselves without further explanation as these terms do, they may well be regarded as implying no more than the powers given by par. 3 of the deed, to regulate the use of the completed church edifice, and powers quite capable of being exercised by persons not church officers in the statutory sense.

It was not until 1908, as will appear, that any By-Law of the church expressly included a Board of Directors among the church officers provided for, and the By-Law to that effect then adopted, was adopted not by the church's voting members, but by the then Board of Directors alone, as stated below in pars. 21 and 22 hereof.

11. No functions whatever, as has been seen, were assigned to the trustees previously named in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, in the organization proceedings taken Sept. 23 and Oct. 5, 1892. One of them (Johnson) was elected Clerk of the church but his trusteeship (or directorship) does not appear by the record to have been mentioned or referred to.

The functions assigned in the deed itself to the trustees appointed, if supposed to assume the existence of an organized church, have little correspondence with the functions which deacons or church wardens are generally understood to exercise. General control and supervision of the church's property and financial affairs is not given them, the completed church edifice only is put under their authority.

The church's funds, whether before or after it occupied said edifice, would presumably be in the custody of its elected Treasurer. And the deed gives them power, after completion of the edifice, to elect a preacher, reader, etc., to fill the pulpit,—a power understood to belong by common usage neither to deacons nor to church wardens as such, but to the members of their churches as a body, unless specially delegated by such members.

There was no testimony before me expressly directed to showing what are the functions of deacons or church wardens. These have been treated herein as matters of general knowledge.

12. "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.", organized as stated above in par. 9 hereof, proceeded to hold its meetings and transact its business according to the rules

whose substance has been there stated.—Mrs. Eddy being its pastor, as stated in par. 7. It has never become incorporated under any of the provisions of the Massachusetts statutes. It has been from the first, and now is, an unincorporated religious association.

The above Rules appear to have sufficed for its government until the close of 1895; or, if there were changes or additions meanwhile, their substance and the dates of their adoption have not been shown.

At a special meeting of the First Members on May 4, 1895, held at the church vestry in Boston but interrupted for the purposes of a visit paid by them to Mrs. Eddy at Concord, N. H., they voted, in accordance with her recommendation, that "The Mother Church shall have a Church Manual", and elected an Executive Committee, named by Mrs. Eddy, charged with the special duty of "seeing that the Rules and By-Laws of the church" as contained in the Church Manual, are carried out by each member that attends this church in their letter and spirit"; and also with the duty of preparing the Church Manual.

No mention of any "Church Manual" earlier in date than the above appears from the evidence, nor any earlier instance of the use of the name "The Mother Church", to designate the organization, instead of the name it originally adopted. Such use appears to have since become more and more frequent, both among its members and in its successive Manuals, although the latter have always contained the statement, found in Art. XXIII, Sec. 2, of the 89th Edition, referred to in par. 2 above,—that the legal title of said church is "The First Church of Christ, Scientist"; omitting the addition "in Boston, Mass." used in the organization proceedings and also in Mrs. Eddy's later trust deed of Jan. 25, 1898. There appears to have been a steady and considerable increase in the number of "branch churches", which may be supposed one reason for a more frequent use of the more distinctive name. The total number of churches and societies since created and existing when the Bill was filed is agreed to be more than 1800. See par. 6 of the Bill and par. 6 of the Answers.

13. At a special meeting of the First Members on Dec. 28, 1895, certain Rules and By-Laws, read by the Clerk to constitute a Church Manual (presumably the work of the Executive Committee appointed on May 4, 1895), were accepted and adopted. The vote also provided that all Rules and By-Laws inconsistent therewith be repealed, and the Clerk was authorized to expunge and obliterate them from the church records.

The Rules and By-Laws thus adopted differed in important respects from those adopted when the church was organized, as stated in par. 9 above, and contained many additional provisions. They were published, together with other matter not referred to in the above vote adopting the Rules and By-Laws read, as the First Edition of the Manual, under the date 1895. A copy, marked Exhibit 394, was introduced in evidence, and may be referred to in connection with this Report. The title page, by Mary Baker Eddy, on the title page, are in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting.

As part of the matter other than Rules and By-Laws therein included, appeared a list of "church officers", under which heading, after Mrs. Eddy's name as "Pastor Emeritus", came under the title "Christian Science Board of Directors", the names of the four trustees then acting under her deed of Sept. 1, 1892; and next the names of the then President, First and Second Readers, Clerk of Church and Treasurer. No vote however appears, by the First Members, adopting this as a list of the officers of the church. If the officers of First and Second Reader had been created before Dec. 28, 1895, when they were first created and how first filled, is not distinctly shown.

What purports to be a copy of the matter on the fourth page of Ex. 394 under the heading "church officers" was copied into the book of records of meetings of First Members after the record of their meeting of Dec. 28, 1895.

Most important among the changes introduced by the Rules and By-Laws adopted Dec. 28, 1895, is the provision contained in Art. I, Sec. 1, of the By-Laws, that the officers of the church should be elected, not by the First Members, as the original Rules had required, but "by the Board of Directors at their annual meeting". Art. I, Sec. 2 declared that the officers of the church should "consist of a President, Clerk, Treasurer and two Readers"—no mention being there made of "Directors" as included in the list of "officers". At no time have the members of the Board of Directors been elected by vote of the church members, whether First Members or not.

14. The provision for election of the church officers by the Board of Directors, thus first introduced into the By-Laws in 1895, has ever since appeared as a By-Law of the church in all editions of the Manual, and all church officers have ever since been so elected.

In the First and in all subsequent editions of the Manual there has been printed in full Mrs. Eddy's trust deed of Sept. 1, 1892, with a foot note to par. 1 thereof purporting to quote Sec. 1 of Chap. 39 of the Massachusetts Public Statutes; and there has also been in the 7th and following editions a foot note to the first mention of the Board of Directors in the By-Laws reading "See under Deed of Trust for incorporation of the Christian Science Board of Directors".

Since par. 1 of said Deed of Trust directs that "whenever a vacancy occurs in said Board (of Directors) the remaining members shall within 30 days fill the same by election"—it follows that by their vote adopting the

Manual, on Dec. 28, 1895, the voting members of the church, including those by whom it had been organized, transferred the choice of their own officers, so far as such a transfer was within their power, to a self-perpetuating body, supposed to be a corporation, as above stated in par. 8, composed and always to be composed of members never chosen by them or any members of the church, and constituted by a deed executed before the church had been organized.

The intention on Sept. 23, 1892, appears from the findings stated in par. 9 above, to have been to organize the church in accordance with the Massachusetts Statutes. Whether a By-Law having the above effect could have any validity consistently with those Statutes may well be doubted. Its validity however has never been questioned; it has been acquiesced in as valid and submitted to ever since its adoption by the entire membership of the church.

15. Although they had parted with their power to elect officers in 1895, as above stated, the First Members kept and exercised their power to transact all other business of their church until January 10, 1901, i. e., until nearly three years after Mrs. Eddy had executed her trust deed of Jan. 25, 1898.

Before its execution on that date successive editions of the Manual were published, being those used to and including the 7th, or "revised", edition, published in 1897. In these were set forth the By-Laws as from time to time since 1895 changed or added to by the First Members' votes; but no express vote adopting any one of these editions as a whole appears.

The 7th or "revised" edition, Exhibit 705, was the edition in common use when the trust deed of Jan. 25, 1898, was executed. In view of the references made in that deed to the "First Members" of the church, some of the By-Laws relating to them, published in that edition, may here be noticed, as indicating their composition and functions as then established.

Art. II, Sec. 1, of the "revised" Manual provides that regular meetings of the First Members be held semi-annually, instead of annually, as the original Rules had directed.

Art. IV, Sec. 1, provides that the First Members shall vote on admitting candidates and attend to the transaction of any church business that may properly come before the meeting. Art. IV, Sec. 2, directs that if the First Members become less than 40 in number, enough to retain that number be chosen by a majority of all the First Members, those so chosen to have the same power to act for the church as the incumbents. Of this Rule there was to be no repeal or amendment except by unanimous vote of the First Members.

Art. IV, Sec. 3, provides that seven First Members shall be a quorum for transacting the church business. They were not, however, to choose church officers; these, as had been voted in 1895, were to be elected by the Directors. Art. V of the 7th edition, which so directs in Sec. 2, contains in Sec. 1 the same enumeration of the church "officers" as was contained in Art. I, Sec. 2, of the Manual of 1895; see par. 13 above.

16. As the above findings show when Mrs. Eddy made her trust deed of Jan. 25, 1898, the church for whose benefit she established the trust thereby created, then in the sixth year of its existence, still retained and exercised the power belonging to its voting members of making or changing its By-Laws;—although they had, two years before, surrendered the election of their church officers to the four trustees under her previous deed of Sept. 1, 1892, who owned and controlled the church edifice in which they worshipped. The function then surrendered, they still retained power to resume.

To the voting members of the church, not to said four trustees under the deed of 1892, there was given, in par. 4 of the deed of 1898, the disposition of the net income from the trust established, subject to "the rules and By-Laws contained in the Manual of said church".—i. e., those contained in the Manual adopted Dec. 28, 1895 (par. 13 above), as amended by said voting members after that date and before Jan. 23, 1898.

To those voting members, and not to said four trustees under the deed of 1892, there was given in par. 13 of the deed of 1898 the power of determining from time to time the salaries of the three trustees under the latter deed, as used in said par. 13, I think "the said church" means said voting members and cannot properly be otherwise understood.

To the same voting members "together with the directors of said church" par. 10 of the deed of 1898 gave the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship,—which is the particular provision in question in this case. There are no provisions as to the manner in which this power is to be exercised. In the absence of such provisions I hold the meaning to be that the First Members, who might be more or less to be less in number than 40, and of whom 7 were to constitute a quorum (par. 14 above), might act by majority vote at any meeting attended by a quorum. It is said by the plaintiffs that unanimity on the part of the four trustee-directors under the deed of 1892 was required, the power given being special and given to four persons named or their successors. But the deed of 1892 itself shows that Mrs. Eddy regarded said four trustee-directors as a corporation (whether rightly or wrongly), and therefore as capable of acting by a majority. The powers given them in par. 3 of the same deed of 1892 to "elect" a pastor, etc., and make rules and regulations for the maintenance of Christian Science worship in the church edifice seem also rather to contemplate action by a majority; but I am unable to believe it intended that

a majority of less than their whole number was to act.

17. Within a few weeks after the trust deed of Jan. 25, 1898, had been executed, the 8th edition of the Manual was published.—Exhibit 707. Although no vote of adoption by the First Members is expressly shown, a letter written by Mrs. Eddy in February, 1898, Exhibit 706, signifies her approval, and its due adoption is assumed. Mrs. Eddy called attention in the letter to certain changes made in the By-Laws contained in the preceding edition, among which were new By-Laws, never before adopted, purporting to relate expressly to the "Christian Science Publishing Society", i. e., the trust just established by her deed.

These appear in Art. XI of said 8th edition, Sec. 1 whereof, after referring to said deed, directed the Board of Trustees thereby constituted to—"hold and manage the property therein conveyed, and conduct the business of the Christian Science Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis for the promotion of the interests of Christian Science".

This is a repetition of some, but not all, of the provisions contained in par. 3 of the deed itself.

The same Sec. 1 also directed the net profits of the business to be paid semi-annually to the Church Treasurer, to be held by him subject to the First Members' order, and disposed of by them,—in the words used for the same purpose in par. 4 of the deed itself.

Sec. 1 further provided, as par. 10 of the deed had provided, that—"the First Members, together with the Directors of said church, shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient", following this with provisions the same in substance as those which precede it in par. 10 of the deed, reserving to Mrs. Eddy the right to fill vacancies and directing them to be filled by the remaining trustees if she did not elect to exercise her right.

A further provision in Sec. 1 required the candidate proposed to be elected by unanimous vote of all the First Members. The trust deed contains no such provision, and this was soon stricken out of the By-Laws, by vote of the First Members on August 25 of the same year. With regard to a vacancy meanwhile occurring in the Board of Trustees and the manner in which the same was dealt with, the record of the meeting of said Board Aug. 19, 1898 (Ex. 264),—the following letters,—Exhibits 707½, 708-712,—and the record of the First Members' meeting on Aug. 25, 1898 (Ex. 124), may be referred to.

Secs. 2 and 3 of the same Art. XI contained directions not given in the trust deed regarding the conduct of the business and the election of editors and publishers of the Christian Science Journal, which need not here be quoted.

None of the provisions regarding the Publishing Society thus introduced into the Manual purported to deal with the matter of fixing the trustees' salaries, which, so far as they were concerned, was still left to "the church", as par. 13 of the trust deed directs.

The above By-Laws contained in Art. XI of the 8th Edition have appeared either as above or with the later changes below stated, in all subsequent editions of the Manual. They appeared substantially as above in the 10th Edition, Exhibit 130, adopted by the First Members March 10, 1899,—the next edition after the first whose adoption by their vote expressly appears. The 10th Edition was also the last edition shown to have been adopted as a whole by vote of the First Members, although in the subsequent editions up to and including the 19th, no copy whereof is in evidence, no rule or By-Law appears which had not been adopted by their vote. There were By-Laws in all these editions regarding the Publishing Society, to the same effect as those above mentioned.

18. Further, and much more radical, changes in the church's form of government were made after Mrs. Eddy had established the Publishing Society trust by her deed of Jan. 25, 1898, and after the First Members had adopted the 8th edition of the Manual. These are next to be stated.

On January 10,



acquiescence in all the By-Laws or amendments adopted as above by the Board of Directors alone on the part of the entire church membership.

With regard to them my ruling is that none of them are By-Laws made under the authority of the Massachusetts Statutes. (Pub. Stats., ch. 28, sec. 5; Rev. Laws, ch. 36, sec. 5.) Their authority must be regarded as derived solely from the mutual consent of the church members to be bound by them.

Every edition of the Manual later than Jan. 10, 1901, has been adopted (when there has been special adoption by vote) by the Board of Directors alone. The editions so adopted were the following:

The 20th, adopted Feb. 20, 1901.—Exhibit 131.

The 29th, adopted July 30, 1903.—Exhibit 133.

The 30th, adopted Sept. 21, 1903.—Exhibit 135.

The 57th, adopted Oct. 15, 1906.—Exhibit 137.

The 73d, adopted July 31, 1908.—Exhibit 140.

The 73d was the last edition to be adopted in its entirety, by any vote. A vote of the Board of Directors on August 28, 1908, entitled "Seventy-Third Edition of the Authority," provided that the Board of Directors, the Committee on Bible Lessons and the Board of Trustees should each keep a copy of the 73d and of subsequent editions, and that "if a discrepancy appears in any revised edition" those should be cited as authority. This By-Law appears in the present, or 89th edition, as Art. XXV, Sec. 2. A copy of that edition is Exhibit 57G.

The 89th edition is the 73d with all amendments or additions adopted by the Board of Directors during Mrs. Eddy's lifetime. Since her death, no further amendments or additions have been made.

19. It will be convenient to state at this point that although the First Members continued to meet annually until 1908, they never, after Jan. 10, 1901, undertook the transaction of any business as members of the church; not even the election of new members or First Members.

Since Jan. 10, 1901, there have been no elections, whether of officers or members, nor, as stated above, has any amendment, new By-Law, or new edition of the "Manual" been adopted, except by vote of the Board of Directors alone.

A By-Law adopted by that Board on March 17, 1903, provided that the First Members should thereafter be known as "Executive Members." Successive Manuals thereafter so described them, and contained provisions for their annual meeting, until, on July 6, 1908, the Board of Directors adopted still another By-Law, repealing all existing provisions regarding "Executive Members" and providing that—

"there being no further necessity for their organization, they shall be and hereby are disbanded."

Thereupon, they held no more meetings, and the By-Laws appearing in all subsequent editions of the Manual there has been no mention of them.

So far, therefore, as such a result could be accomplished by such means, there was accomplished by the above votes of the First Members on Dec. 28, 1895 (par. 13 above), and on Jan. 10, 1901 (par. 18 above), and by the above votes of the Board of Directors on March 17, 1903, and July 6, 1908,—the final disbanding from all participation in the government of the church or control of its membership, of the church's organizing members and all whom they had, since its organization, associated with themselves as its voting members.

There has been no objection or protest as to this result, so far as appears. It has been acquiesced in by the church membership.

Yet there have been conveyances since Jan. 10, 1901, to the trustees (or directors) under Mrs. Eddy's deed of 1892, of land for the church's use upon the express condition that there should be no adoption of new By-Laws or tenets except by a two-thirds vote of all First (or Executive) Members, or by Mrs. Eddy's written consent. In one such conveyance Mrs. Eddy herself was the grantor: Exhibit 792, dated March 3, 1904. Others, made during her life by other grantors are as follows: In March, 1903, Exhibits 794-800 inclusive. In May, 1904, Exhibits 745 and 746. See below par. 71.

20. As already stated in par. 3 above, powers and functions not assigned by Mrs. Eddy's deed of 1892 to the trustees therein called directors, were exercised by them, after the church had been organized, under the authority of By-Laws only, from time to time adopted.

The By-Law which transferred to them in 1895 the election of church officers has been referred to in par. 13 above; and the By-Laws relating to the Publishing Society, adopted in February, 1898, in par. 17 above.

Other powers and functions conferred upon said directors by By-Laws only, and not by said deed, and so conferred upon them by the First Members before Jan. 10, 1901, appear from the By-Laws published in the 19th edition of the Manual, Exhibit 130, adopted by the First Members March 10, 1899. Among the powers and functions so conferred the following may be here mentioned:

The directors were to countersign recommendations for church membership.

To report annually the amount of the church's funds on hand, and of its debts and of the last year's expenditure.

To perform certain duties regarding the church's financial affairs and the management of its funds, in connection with its Treasurer and subject to inspection by the Committee on Finance.

To remove from office any Reader found inadequate or unworthy and fill his place pending another election.

To advise on church matters outside a meeting,—a power also given only to the First Reader.

To elect members of the Boards of Education and of Lectureship annually, subject to Mrs. Eddy's approval.

To require a member of the Board

of Lectureship to lecture according to the needs of his precinct.

To elect four missionaries annually and call church meetings, after consulting Mrs. Eddy, for the assignment of each to his work.

21. The Board of Directors, in adopting the 20th edition of the Manual on Feb. 20, 1901 (par. 18 above), had voted to adopt—

"The By-Laws of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, contained in the 20th edition of the Church Manual and also the amendments and changes made therein which were authorized by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy."

Among the amendments and changes thus adopted were the following amendments and changes in those By-Laws relating to the Publishing Society trust, which had appeared in the 8th and subsequent editions of the Manual, as above stated in par. 17.

For the direction, in Art. XI, Sec. 1, of the 8th edition, that the church Treasurer hold the money paid over to him subject to the order of the First Members, as Mrs. Eddy had directed in par. 4 of her trust deed,—there was substituted a direction that he hold said money—

"Subject to the order of the Christian Science Board of Directors, which is authorized to order its disposition only in accordance with the By-Laws contained in this Manual."

For the provision in the same Sec. 1 that the First Members, together with the Directors, should have power to declare vacancies in the trusteeship,—as Mrs. Eddy had provided in par. 10 of her trust deed,—there was substituted the provision that—

"The Christian Science Board of Directors shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship, for such reasons as to the Board may seem expedient."

The above substituted provisions have ever since formed part of the Rules and By-Laws published in all editions of the Manual following the 20th, in which they first appeared.

Although the First Members were at this time still to meet annually and did so meet until 1908, as stated in par. 19 above, they gave no orders regarding funds coming to the Treasurer from the Publishing Society trustees after the Directors' assumption in 1901 of the transaction of all the church business, as above stated in par. 18. Its disposition has been ever since left wholly to the Directors, as also above stated, notwithstanding Mrs. Eddy's provisions in par. 4 of her trust deed.

Still other By-Laws relating to the Publishing Society have been from time to time adopted by the directors since Feb. 20, 1901, and have appeared in editions of the Manual following the 20th. All of them are found in the 89th Edition.

None of them however have purport to deal with the power to fix the salaries of the Publishing Society trustees. This has been left, so far as By-Laws are concerned, to "the church," just as par. 13 of the deed of 1895 gives it. In practice, such salaries, when changed, have been fixed by the Board of Directors, ever since it took over the entire church government in 1901, as stated in par. 18 above. But as has been stated in par. 16, "the church," in par. 13 of the deed, meant at the time the church's voting members, nor can I regard anything since done as effective to change that meaning.

22. The fact that only since Feb. 7, 1903, had the Board of Directors consisted of 5 members, has been found in par. 3 above. Before that date it had consisted of 4 members only, ever since its original constitution by Mrs. Eddy's trust deed of Sept. 2, 1892,—each vacancy as it occurred being filled by the remaining 3 members, in accordance with par. 1 of said deed. No Rule or By-Law, however, whether adopted by the First Members or by the Board itself, had yet assumed to fix the number of its members.

On Feb. 7, 1903, the Board adopted a By-Law as follows:—

"The Christian Science Board of Directors shall consist of five members,"

which first appeared in the 28th edition of the Manual (Exhibit 812), and has been retained in each subsequent edition.

But it was not until Sept. 4, 1908, that any By-Law, however adopted, expressly included "a Board of five directors" among the required church officers. A By-Law to that effect, then adopted by vote of the Board, made its first appearance in the Manual in the 73d edition thereof, and has been retained in all later editions.

23. Having adopted the By-Law quoted in par. 22, on Feb. 7, 1903, the Board of Directors, then composed of four members, all either trustees originally named in Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, or filling the places of trustees so named, according to the provisions of par. 1 thereof, proceeded, on the same day, to elect Archibald McLellan as the fifth director.

From Feb. 7, 1903, until his death in 1917, McLellan took part as a member of the Board with the four members who had so elected him, or their successors, in all the doings of the Board. On July 19, 1917, the then remaining four members of the Board of five, elected the defendant Merritt to fill the vacancy caused by his death; who thereafter participated in like manner as a director in all the doings of the Board, and was one of the three defendants who, as above found in par. 4, hereof, voted to adopt the resolution purporting to dismiss the plaintiff Rowlands, on March 17, 1919.

24. The doings of the Board since Feb. 7, 1903, wherein a fifth director has participated as above, have included five elections to fill vacancies occasioned by the death or resignation of an original member, or of a member serving in succession to an original member, as follows:

Upon the resignation in 1909 of William B. Johnson, an original member who had, however, previously resigned in March and been re-elected in November, 1895,—two successive members having meanwhile filled his position—the defendant Dittmore was

elected to fill his place on May 31, 1909.

Upon the death in 1910 of Ira O. Knapp, one of the original members, the defendant Dickey was elected to fill his place on Nov. 21, 1910.

Upon the death in 1912 of Stephen A. Chase, an original member who had previously resigned in June and been re-elected in December, 1902, upon the resignation of the member by whom his position on the Board had been meanwhile filled, the defendant Neal was elected to fill his place July 22, 1912.

Upon the death in 1908 of Joseph Armstrong, serving in succession to Joseph S. Eastman, an original member, Allison V. Stewart was elected director in his place on Jan. 6, 1908. Upon Stewart's resignation in 1918, the defendant Rathvon was elected director in his place, to take effect on Oct. 1, 1918.

Every one of the four directors, therefore, who was serving on March 17, 1919, in succession to an original member of the Board, has been elected by a Board consisting at the time of three members so serving in succession to an original member, and of one member (McLellan in 1909, 1909, 1910, and 1912; Merritt in 1918), who could not be so described.

That McLellan's or Merritt's participation in them made said elections ineffective for the purpose of filling the respective vacancies according to par. 1, of Mrs. Eddy's deed of 1892, is not claimed. The vote was unanimous in each case. As to Messrs. Dittmore and Dickey, it could hardly have been otherwise, each of them having been selected or recommended by Mrs. Eddy herself. Messrs. Neal and Rathvon were elected after her death.

25. But the plaintiffs do contend that the only Board having any power to act under par. 10 of Mrs. Eddy's deed of 1898, was a Board composed of the four trustees named in her former deed of 1892, or their respective successors elected according to par. 1, thereof. Merritt's participation in the vote to remove Rowlands is claimed to have made that vote ineffective, as action by the Board empowered by the deed of 1898 to act in such cases.

Since Merritt, as has been found in par. 22 above, had not been elected in succession to any originally named Director, he was a Director within the meaning of par. 10 of Mrs. Eddy's deed of 1898, only in case it can be said that the change voted by the Directors on Feb. 7, 1903 (par. 22 above), long after both of Mrs. Eddy's above deeds had been executed, lawfully effected a substitution, for the purposes of both said deeds, of a Board of five in place of that Board of four trustees, which, established by the earlier deed in 1892, was acting thereunder at the date of the later deed in 1898, and had continued so to act thereafter until Feb. 7, 1903.

Unless Merritt was on March 17, 1919, one of the "directors of said Church" authorized to act under par. 10 of the deed of 1898, there was no lawful adoption of the resolution to remove Rowlands; because no majority of the Directors so authorized to act voted to adopt it. See par. 4 above. The only votes to adopt it were those of Dickey and Rathvon. There being no question that Neal was absent from the meeting, my ruling must be that he could not vote by telephone, and is not to be regarded as having voted at all.

26. If the church's Board of Directors was a corporation on Feb. 7, 1903, because composed of church officers "similar" to those mentioned in Pub. Stats., ch. 39, sec. 1 (see par. 8 above), an increase in the number of such officers, properly made by the church, might well increase the number of members of the corporation; which could, of course, for all purposes within the statute, act by majority vote as a unit, whatever the number of its members.

But even if action under par. 10 of Mrs. Eddy's deed of 1898 would be action for a corporate purpose contemplated by the statute, my ruling must be that said Board of Directors have at no time constituted a corporation.

The functions of said Board, whether as originally defined in Mrs. Eddy's deed of 1892, as to which see par. 11, above; or as subsequently increased by the various By-Laws later adopted from time to time, either by the First Members or by the Board itself, I cannot regard as sufficiently similar to those usually belonging to the church officers mentioned in the statute to bring the members of said Board within its provisions.

Further, the facts that at no time have said members held their positions on the Board by virtue of any election by the church's voting members, that they have always been irremovable by any action that such members can take, differentiates them in character from officers like those whom the statute mentions, still more widely. The latter neither hold their positions without limit of time, nor do they fill all vacancies occurring in their own number.

It is true that this Court has, in *Chase v. Dickey*, 212 Mass. 555 (1912), spoken of them as a corporation. That they were one, however, seems to have been assumed by all parties then before the Court and not to have been decided by the Court upon a contested issue.

If, as I have ruled, the Board was never a corporation, since the deed of 1892 authorized no increase in the number of trustees (or directors) or their successors, the right to act as one of the trustee-directors referred to in par. 10 of the deed of 1898 must depend upon the question whether such an increase was lawfully effected by By-Laws of the church adopted after 1898; as to which see below, par. 39.

27. Whether or not the Directors' vote to remove Rowlands would have been an effective vote so far as the action therein of their Board alone was concerned, the plaintiffs contend that the said Board alone had no authority to act in the matter of "de-

claring vacancies" in the Publishing Society trusteeship.

The only authority to declare such vacancies given by the deed of 1898 establishing said trusteeship, is that given in par. 10 of said deed, quoted in par. 6 above, to the First Members together with the directors. As has been stated in pars. 17 and 21 above, the church By-Laws as they stood from 1898 to 1901, purported to give the same authority to the same two bodies, by provisions the same as those made in said deed.

It was in the adoption of the 20th edition of the Manual on Feb. 20, 1901 (see par. 18 above), that the Directors first undertook that substitution of themselves as the sole body having such authority, which all subsequent editions of the Manual have purported to sanction.

The plaintiffs deny that such substitution was lawfully effected, for the purposes of Mrs. Eddy's deed of 1898, by the By-Laws last referred to, notwithstanding the fact that their validity has so long remained unchallenged.

28. With one possible exception, not here important, but considered below in another connection (see pars. 58-9), I consider it proved that all the church By-Laws or amendments thereof, whether adopted by the First Members before Jan. 10, 1901, or by the Directors alone after that date, were adopted with Mrs. Eddy's approval.

All were adopted during her lifetime, and were in nearly every case, if not in all cases, suggested or proposed for adoption by her. Their language appears, generally speaking, to have originated with her, and at any rate to have been always approved by her before adoption. If strict specific proof of her approval beforehand is not made in the case of each and every one, she is shown to have exercised such general personal supervision regarding all, as warrants the conclusion that all had her approval.

While the fact that a given By-Law or amendment had been thus proposed and approved by her was always entirely sufficient, whether with First Members or Directors, to secure its immediate enactment without inquiry or demur, it is nevertheless true that Mrs. Eddy never undertook to establish any By-Law or amendment as binding upon her followers by virtue solely of her personal authority. Her manifest intent and uniform practice was, that everything of the kind should take the form of a rule prescribed by the church, acting through a body understood at the time to possess its power to legislate for its members.

For the purposes of this case therefore, no By-Law or amendment is established as in any sense valid, merely by the fact that it had Mrs. Eddy's approval. Whether or not church By-Laws or amendments afterwards enacted as herein stated by the First Members or the Directors, could under the laws of the State, operate to change the provisions of Mrs. Eddy's deed of 1898 as they purported to do,—is the question to be determined.

29. In her deed of 1898, Mrs. Eddy had declared her conveyance of the described property to the trustees named to be made "upon the following perpetual and irrevocable trust and confidence." The words quoted are underlined in the deed itself, Exhibit 1, a photograph whereof, produced at the hearing, may be referred to.

That a public charitable trust for the purposes thereafter specified in the deed was thereby created is undisputed.

The purpose first specified is that "of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by me." Next is mentioned, in par. 1, "the purpose of carrying on the business which has been heretofore conducted by the said Christian Science Publishing Society in promoting the interests of Christian Science." The deed had earlier recited that the Publishing Society here mentioned was a corporation, by whom the same property had recently been conveyed to her. More specific purposes are later indicated in par. 7, which enjoins upon the trustees the preparation and publication of "Bible Lessons or Lesson Sermons to be read in Christian Science Churches; and in par. 8, wherein the direction and supervision of the Christian Science Quarterly and other literature pertaining to said business is committed to the trustees "so as to promote the best interests of the Society." The above are all the purposes, which the deed can be said to specify.

So far as any particular beneficiary of the trust is indicated in the deed, it is the Church itself, above referred to in pars. 1 and 7 hereof; whose Treasurer is to take the net profits of the trustees' business for disposition by its voting members, according to the provisions already above quoted from par. 4 of the deed in par. 16 hereof. Indirectly to be benefited were all persons, wherever found, for whose advantage the promotion and extension of Christian Science was desired.

The terms of a trust of the above character, thus established and declared irrevocable, cannot thereafter be varied without the consent of every party interested, expressly manifested by an instrument sufficient for the purpose, in the absence of a power to vary them otherwise, reserved in the instrument whereby they were established.

This proposition is considered undeniably true. It hardly appears to be disputed by any party to the case. It would seem to apply with especial force to those terms which regulate succession in the trust.

But it is contended on the defendant's behalf that the deed of Jan. 25, 1898, does reserve a sufficient power of amendment to Mrs. Eddy, the grantor, and that the By-Laws or amendments relied on constitute an exercise by her of such reserved power.

30. The following provisions in Mrs. Eddy's trust deed of 1898, are relied on as reserving to her the power of

changing thereafter the terms of the trust thereby established.

In par. 3 she directs the trustees to manage the business—

"On a strictly Christian basis and upon their own responsibility, and without consulting me about details, subject only to my supervision, if I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them."

In par. 8 after giving the trustees direction and supervision of the publication of the Quarterly, etc., as above stated in par. 28 hereof, the provision follows:—

"Reserving the right to make such changes as I may think important."

And the defendants request findings that the later adoption by the Directors of four By-Laws specified, viz: those now appearing in the 89th edition of the Manual (see par. 2 above) as Art. VIII, Sec. 14, Art. XXV, Secs. 3, 4 and 5, constituted in each case an exercise of the rights reserved to Mrs. Eddy by the above provisions in her deed. Of these By-Laws, Art. XXV, Sec. 3, is the one purporting to vest the power of declaring vacancies in the trusteeship in the Directors alone, and the only one having direct relation to the removal of trustees.

That par. 3 of the deed contains no express reservation of power to lodge the authority to remove a trustee elsewhere than as provided by par. 10, is clear. Nor can I regard the language there used as reasonably capable of a construction implying such a reservation. The power reserved seems to me only a power to control the trustees in their management of the business, to be exercised, at her option, by Mrs. Eddy herself, and necessarily to cease at her death.

That par. 8 of the deed I think the "changes" which Mrs. Eddy reserves the right to make are clearly shown by the language used to be only such changes as she may think important in the trustees' direction and supervision of the publications mentioned. That changes in the terms of the trust or in the personnel of the trusteeship may reasonably be understood as included, I am unable to believe.

The reasons above stated are considered sufficient of themselves to require refusal of the rulings requested, without regard to the further difficulty to be encountered in regarding the subsequent adoption of church By-Laws not expressly referring to the trust deed or any of its provisions and not expressly purporting to change them, though done by Mrs. Eddy's direction, as an exercise by her of reserved power to change its terms.

31. According to the defendants, Mrs. Eddy's intention and purpose in creating the trust established by her deed of Jan. 25, 1898, was to make "a gift to the Church" of the personal property therein described, and was also that the business therein described should be carried on by the trustees subject to the final authority of the constituted authorities of said church. Findings to that effect are requested. Specially relied on are certain facts and transactions which I find to have been as follows:—

(1) Ten days before executing said deed, viz., on Jan. 15, 1898, Mrs. Eddy signed and sealed the document Exhibit 464, headed "A Gift to the Mother Church, and a Grant of Trusteeship."

A photograph of the original, produced at the hearing, may be referred to in connection herewith. This, with an accompanying letter, Exhibit 463, addressed to the Church and bearing the same date, was read at a special meeting of the First Members on the same day, which meeting received and adopted them by unanimous vote, and by its direction a letter, Ex. 784a, was sent to Mrs. Eddy. Exhibit 464 purported to constitute the three persons afterwards named in the deed of Jan. 25, 1898, a Board of Trustees and "entrusted to them, beside real estate (to which title was conveyed by the deed of Jan. 25, 1898, which was in fact later conveyed to them by said deed of Jan. 25. The provisions of Exhibit 464 were much the same in effect as those of said deed; but it contained no provisions whatever for declaring vacancies in the trusteeship.

(2) On Jan. 15, 1898, Mrs. Eddy did not own either the real estate or the personal property described in Exhibit 464. The delivery of that document to the First Members therefore effected no conveyance of either. Exhibit 464 was later delivered to the trustees named, together with the deed of Jan. 25, 1898, which did transfer said personal property to them. Exhibit 464 was never recorded, and was for all practical purposes superseded by the deed of Jan. 25.

(3) On Jan. 18, 1898, a By-Law standing in the then latest or "revised" edition of the Manual, Exhibit 705 (see par. 15 above), as Art. V, Sec. 4, and providing that—

"No Board of Trustees shall ever be formed by, or between, the members of this Church, or shall exist in the Mother Church,"

was amended at Mrs. Eddy's request by the First Members by adding the provision

"Except the trusteeship be constituted by the Pastor Emeritus."

The inconsistency of the above unamended By-Law with the proposed "Grant of Trusteeship," accepted by the church on Jan. 15, 1898, appears not to have suggested itself to Mrs. Eddy or her advisers, until after such acceptance had been voted.

(4) On Jan. 21, 1898, the Christian Science Publishing Society, a Massachusetts corporation, until then the owner both of the real estate and the personal property referred to in Exhibit 464, the same having been used in its business, conveyed both to Mrs. Eddy by an instrument marked Exhibit 115. The personal property conveyed was that afterward conveyed by her to the trustees under her deed of Jan. 25, 1898.

(5) On Jan. 22, 1898, Mrs. Eddy wrote and sent to Septimus J. Hanna and Mrs. Hanna, at the time the editors of the Christian Science Journal, a letter marked Exhibit 466. A photograph of the original, produced at the hearing, may be referred to in connection herewith. Two previous letters to Judge Hanna, Exhibits 467 and 468, may also be referred to.

(6) On Jan. 25, 1898, on which day

she executed the trust deed here in question, Mrs. Eddy also conveyed to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., the real estate conveyed to her on Jan. 21, 1898, as stated in (4) above, by a deed marked Exhibit 743, containing a reservation of the right to use rooms in the Publishing House thereon, for publication and sale of her books.

(7) On Jan. 26, 1898, the three trustees named in Mrs. Eddy's trust deed of Jan. 25, 1898, held their first meeting, at said Publishing House. The first place in their records, that day begun, is occupied by copies (not in all respects exact) of Exhibits 463 and 464; see (1) above. Next are recited the acceptance of "this Gift and Grant" by "the church through its First Members," and the presentation to the trustees of both Mrs. Eddy's above deeds dated Jan. 25, 1898; viz: that conveying real estate to the church (Exhibit 743), and that conveying personal property to the trustees,—upon the deed of trust here in question. Next are recorded the trustees' acceptance of "all and singular the terms, conditions and specifications" contained in said deed of trust, and their entry upon their duties by choosing a Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary. See Exhibit 255. On the deed of trust itself are their signatures, under the date Jan. 25, 1898, and the words "we accept the foregoing trust."

It is urged that an intention on Mrs. Eddy's part—

"to place and to keep the Publishing Society under the authority, control and supervision of the constituted authorities of (the church) as they might exist from time to time, and to make fully available and effective her gift of the business of the Publishing Society to said 'church'—is manifested by her procurement of the amendment to the By-Laws, stated in (3) above,—by her taking over all the old Publishing Society's property,—see above (4),—and by her subsequent transfers of its real estate to the church and of its personal property to the trustees under her deed here in question,—and by her provisions therein for declaring vacancies in the trusteeship and fixing the trustees' salaries. Findings to the above effect are requested."

I am unable to draw such a conclusion from the facts found, and must instead find as follows:—

The only gift to the church was of real estate conveyed to it by Exhibit 743,—see (6) above. No intention or purpose to make a gift to the church of the personal property conveyed to the trustees, or of the business to be carried on by them, appears from the above facts found or from the trust deed of 1898 itself. All that is secured to the church is distinctly specified in that deed, and does not constitute a "gift" of the property or of the business, in the legal or in any usual sense.

The provisions in par. 3 of the trust deed that the trustees should manage the business upon their own responsibility and subject only to Mrs. Eddy's supervision, prevent me from finding an intention or purpose on her part, then existing, to subject them to supervision by any other "constituted authority" of the church.

Nor, from the power of removal given by par. 10 of the trust deed, can I find such an intention or purpose then existing. For the exercise of this power the concurrence of the church's voting members and the four trustee-directors under the earlier deed of 1892 was required. The few words whereby the power might have been given to the church's "constituted authorities" as they might exist from time to time, were nowhere used. That any changes in the church's form of government were contemplated after January, 1898, does not appear, still less that such changes were then contemplated as were later made in 1901, 1903 and 1908 (see pars. 18, 19 and 22 above), whereby the church's voting members were to surrender all their power and the board of five Directors to assume sole and absolute control in all church matters.

32. Testimony given by Septimus J. Hanna, in his deposition taken in California in June, 1919, and on file in the case, tends to show that in private conversations wherein he took part, all of them before or at the time of the execution of her trust deed on Jan. 25, 1898, Mrs. Eddy explained her reasons for establishing such a trust, and her purpose and expectations regarding it.

Among the statements so made by her, according to his testimony, were statements that she "wished especially . . . to protect the literature of the movement in its purity" and guard against attempts to "adulterate it"; that to this end it must be kept within the jurisdiction of the directors and the First Members of the Church, so far as possible under Massachusetts law, which as she was advised did not permit religious organizations to conduct anything in the nature of ordinary business; that as an aid to the desired protection of the literature, the directors and First Members must have power to appoint Editors of the Christian Science publications and she herself, and said directors and First Members must have such power and control over the trustees that their officers might be declared vacant if they did not discharge their duty properly and faithfully; also that By-Laws must be prepared and published in the Manual of the Mother Church setting forth her wishes and purposes with reference to this trust.

I denied a motion by the plaintiffs to strike out the portion of the witness' testimony just referred to, ruling however that it was neither material nor competent for the purpose of adding to or modifying the deed of trust.

The defendants request a ruling that the deposition is admissible "to throw light on the true meaning of the language of the third and eighth paragraphs of the trust deed of Jan. 25, 1898." The language referred to seems to me too clear and explicit to permit doubt as to its true meaning. But regarding the deposition (or so much thereof as was not excluded



trover resulting in the present litigation became acute, they were compelled in practice so far as occasion required.

Because, like all other By-Laws at any time published in the Manual, these were understood to have Mrs. Eddy's sanction, all members of the church, the Publishing Society trustees included, acquiesced in their provisions and followed them as above.

It is to be noticed, however, as to many of them, that no occasion for inquiry regarding their validity arose; and in particular that the Directors never made any attempt, before that time in question, to remove a Publishing Society trustee from office. That there was acquiescence without objection in their adoption of the By-Law purporting to authorize such removal by their action alone, first published in the 20th edition of the Manual (Exhibit 131, see pars. 18 and 21 above), is all that can be said. It was not followed because no attempt to act under it was made.

I find also more specifically, with regard to the observance of By-Laws relating to the Publishing Society trustees, as follows:—

(1) The periodicals published by said trustees and referred to in the By-Laws mentioned above in par. 33 (1) and (2), with others whose publication was later begun, are the "organs of the Church" intended by the By-Law now existing, Sec. 14, of the 89th edition. They now include, besides the Christian Science Journal, the "Christian Science Sentinel," first published in September, 1898,—"Der Herold der Christian Science," first published in 1903,—"The Christian Science Monitor" first published in 1908,—"Le Herault de Christian Science" first published in 1918.

(2) Said trustees have constantly solicited and received subscriptions for said periodicals on the strength of said By-Law, whose terms were from 1899 to 1903 those adopted by the First Members, and since 1903 those adopted by the directors; see par. 33 (2) above.

(3) Since the amendment by the Directors, on May 15, 1902, of the By-Law relating to elections and terms of office of the directors and publisher of the Publishing Society, (see par. 33 (3) above), the directors of said periodicals and the business manager of the Publishing Society have been annually elected by the Directors, approved by Mrs. Eddy, as the By-Law requires, while she lived, and thereupon employed by the Publishing Society trustees, who have fixed and paid their salaries. Since her death, compliance with the requirements of the By-Law as they stand being no longer possible, the same officials have been annually elected or re-elected by the Directors and employed by the trustees, who have fixed and paid their salaries. One editor, approved by Mrs. Eddy before her death, was thus elected and employed for the first time in 1914. An associate editor, in 1916, a business manager in 1917, and another editor in 1917 have also been elected by the Directors, upon conference and agreement between them and said trustees. In July, 1917, one of the plaintiffs, then business manager, tendered his resignation to the Directors, who accepted the same and elected his successor, as above stated.

35. I find nothing in the above course of conduct or acquiescence therein since Jan. 25, 1898, to require or warrant findings other than those already made as to Mrs. Eddy's intention or purpose in her deed of that date.

I am unable to find, as requested, that she intended all branches of Christian Science activity instituted by her to be carried on under the unified supervision of the constituted authorities of the church to which the deed refers.

No such intent or purpose on her part seems to me very clearly manifested at any time. It is to be gathered, if at all, only from By-Laws approved by her at a later period, after the trust established by the deed had been for some years in operation, and as the various branches of Christian Science activity developed in number and importance; and it appears to have been an intent or purpose later formed rather than one existing when the deed was made.

So far as anything in the subsequent By-Laws or their history tends to show the formation of such an intent or purpose, it indicates that Mrs. Eddy's plan regarding the form and structure of the church's government was by no means the same after 1901 as it had been in January, 1898.

The trust deed of 1898 seems to me to contemplate a church whose voting members were to elect the new members and make its By-Laws; and a Publishing Society in close alliance with, but not under the rule of, the church or its officers. The provisions of the deed do not seem to me to contemplate, or to suit, a church absolutely ruled in the above and in all other matters, by an independent Board,—or a Publishing Society also under the rule of such Board.

Changes in the terms of the trust which Mrs. Eddy omitted to make were necessary in order to bring them into harmony with the plan of church government adopted and followed after 1901, or to give them the effect contended for by the defendants. As they stand, I cannot consider them capable of a construction such as would give them that effect.

36. Next to be considered is the effect upon the power to remove a trustee given by par. 10 of the trust deed of 1898, of the subsequent surrender by the First Members of all their power in church matters, and their still later disappearance as a body recognized for any purpose by the church's By-Laws, as above stated in pars. 18 and 19 hereof.

Rulings requested by the defendants are to the effect that the intent and purpose of the clause in question was to create a power coupled with an interest in the donees thereof, i. e., the First Members and the Directors,—"by virtue of their office as such"; that the "office" of First Members was there-

after duly "abolished"; and that the power of removal was then vested in the Board of Directors alone.

The First Members cannot, in my opinion, properly be regarded as "officers" of the church, or otherwise than as its voting members in whom the right to elect its officers resided; notwithstanding their surrender thereof, as above stated in par. 13. Nor can the trustee-directors under the deed of 1898 properly be regarded as "officers" in the sense here material, never having been elected as such. The deed of 1898 is not to be considered as having vested the power to remove a trustee under it in either body as "officers." The intention manifested was to make such trustees removable by the church's voting members, but to require also the concurrence of the trustee-directors under the deed of 1892.

That the First Members have since become incapable of exercising the power of removal given them, is the result of their own acts, or of their acquiescence in acts of the Board of Directors, since the deed was made. Incapacity thus caused I cannot regard as equivalent in result to the death of one of two donees of a power. My ruling must be that it has rendered any exercise of the power to remove a trustee impossible, either according to the terms in which the deed of 1898 gives it or according to the intent manifested. Such exercise of the power having become thus impossible, removal of a trustee would require resort to a court.

37. General acquiescence by the present Publishing Society trustees and by their predecessors in the trust, in all By-Laws at any time published in the Manual, has of course included acquiescence in those By-Laws which related to their trust or its business, and in the course of conduct established by compliance therewith as above.

It has thus been with such acquiescence that the Directors, instead of the First Members as par. 4 of the trust deed directs, have, since 1901, ordered the disposition of the net profits of the trust business paid over to the church Treasurer, and have also, instead of the First Members, assumed the determination of the trustees' salaries,—as stated in par. 21 above.

Whether or not such acquiescence can be said to estop the plaintiffs from denying power in the Directors to act without the First Members under par. 10 of the trust deed on March 17, 1919, is the question next considered.

It has appeared that there had been no previous attempt by the Directors, whether as a Board of 4 or of 5 members, so to act under this particular provision of the deed; and no acquiescence therefore in any such exercise of the particular power thereby given.

As to the Directors' exercise of other powers, given by the deed not to them but to the First Members, the rightfulness of such exercise depended entirely upon the question how far the deed's express terms could be controlled by By-Laws later adopted as herein above stated. This was in each instance a question of law, upon which it is believed that admissions by trustees under the deed for the time being would not bind their successors in the trust, or even the same trustees upon later occasions. I rule that the plaintiffs are not thus prevented from asserting the absence of power in the Directors, acting alone, to declare Rowlands' trusteeship vacant on March 17, 1919.

38. I find, therefore, as to the first of the questions above indicated in par. 5 hereof, that on March 17, 1919, no power was vested either in the then Board of 5 Directors or in those of their number then serving in succession to the original 4 trustee-directors under Mrs. Eddy's deed of 1892, to remove a trustee under her deed of 1898; and that the vote of March 17, 1919, purporting to remove the plaintiff Rowlands, was for that reason without effect.

But if this finding is wrong, and it ought to have been found that such power was then vested in said Board of 5 Directors or in some members thereof, as above, the next question above indicated in said par. 5 is presented, viz., whether such power was lawfully exercised in adopting the resolution purporting to effect Rowlands' removal.

39. Merritt's participation in the vote of March 17, 1919, and the fact that less than a majority of the other members voted for adoption of the resolution, as stated in par. 25 above, require the question last stated to be answered in the negative if the ruling is right (par. 26 above), that the Board of Directors have never been a corporation.

That a Board of 5 trustees has taken the place of the originally constituted Board of four trustees, authorized as "directors" by par. 10 of the deed of 1898, to act in removing a trustee thereunder, I am unable to find; in view of the other findings hereinbefore made regarding the By-Laws adopted on or after Jan. 10, 1901, and their effect. I find that no such result has been accomplished by the By-Law adopted Feb. 7, 1903, as stated in par. 22 above. The effect of that By-Law was, at least, to authorize the exercise of such functions as have been or might be assigned to the Board of Directors by By-Laws of the church only, by the Board of 5 members instead of the Board of 4 members. It did not authorize the Board of 5 members to act in the place of the Board of 4 trustee-directors under the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, or to take any action affecting their title to the real estate held by them as trustees, or their management thereof.

40. If the findings stated or referred to in pars. 38 and 39 are wrong, and if it ought to have been found that the resolution of March 17, 1919, was adopted by a proper majority of a Board then authorized to adopt it,—further objections by the plaintiffs to said adoption as a lawful exercise of the Board's power will remain to be considered.

These may be stated as follows:—No notice to Rowlands, or opportunity given him for a hearing on the

question of his removal had preceded the vote.

The reasons assigned in the resolution were insufficient in law to justify his removal—they were not the real reasons for the Board's action,—and its members were not acting in good faith.

41. That no notice or hearing preceded the vote to remove is undisputed. The resolution, previously prepared by counsel, was moved for the first time at the Directors' meeting on March 17, 1919, and immediately voted on before proceeding to other business. If par. 10 of the deed of 1898 did not permit the declaration of vacancies in the trusteeship without notice and hearing, the vote adopting the resolution was ineffective for that reason.

If par. 10 of said deed had gone no further than to locate the power to declare vacancies, it might have been regarded as implicitly requiring notice and hearing before any exercise of the power; such being the course of proceedings generally observed in the exercise of similar powers, as the course best adapted to guard against abuse and secure fairness and justice in their exercise.

But the declaration of vacancies authorized by said par. 10 might be made "for such reasons as . . . may seem expedient" to the two bodies whose concurring action was required. However wanting in strict accuracy, this language may fairly be taken as making vacancies declarable, not only upon grounds judicially determined sufficient by the two trustees of the deed, after the notice and hearing necessary for such determination, but also upon grounds of mere expediency: in the consideration whereof previous notice and hearing might be inappropriate. Granted, as the power originally was, to the two bodies named in par. 10 and requiring their concurrence, it might have been considered sufficiently guarded against possible arbitrary abuse. "Expedient," as used in par. 10, I of course take to mean expedient for the proper administration of the trust.

I rule therefore that the vote is not to be held ineffective merely for want of previous notice and hearing. As will appear, there is little reason to believe that notice and hearing could have been of any practical benefit either to the Board or to Rowlands, so far as its vote on the resolution is concerned.

42. Various reasons for their action are assigned by the Board in the preamble to its resolution of removal. The statements there made are denied by the plaintiffs to be well founded or justified in fact.

On the Board's behalf it is said that they were empowered to remove without giving reasons, and therefore that no insufficiency in reasons given can affect the validity of their action. If this is true, Rowlands' removal was effected by their vote, their power being as supposed in pars. 38 and 40.

But even if there could have been an effective exercise of the power I am now assuming the Board to possess, without any reason given, or none beyond the fact that removal seemed expedient to the Board;—since in this case specified reasons previously prepared by counsel were voluntarily assigned, I consider their merits properly subject to examination; to the extent at least of inquiring whether or not they are clearly inadequate to justify the removal voted, or show the vote to have been influenced by improper motives instead of sound judgment in good faith, as the plaintiffs allege.

43. Among the reasons for Rowlands' removal recited in the Board's resolution, there is only one which purports to charge him with any specific failure in the proper performance of his duties as trustee. It is declared that he

"eventually has other interests which prevent him from giving sufficient time and attention to the business of the Christian Science Publishing Society."

That he had large business interests of his own which would require much of his time and his frequent absence from Boston was understood when he became trustee in August, 1917, not only by the other two trustees who appointed him, but by all the Directors as well, who nevertheless approved his appointment.

During his service, his absences from Boston had in fact been frequent, and often long continued. Out of 407 trustees' meetings held, he had been absent from 192.

But there had been no previous complaint from any source that he was not giving enough time and attention to the business of the Publishing Society; and I am unable to find on the evidence before me that such had been the fact. So far from suffering any disadvantage by reason of his connection with it, my finding must be that the business referred to had been materially assisted by his service as one of the trustees, and that advantages of considerable importance had been secured to it through his business experience and ability. I am unable to regard the charge made as one actually believed to be true, by the Directors who made it, after due inquiry into the facts, or as one which they would have considered sufficient for his removal had they not desired to remove him for other reasons.

Although it is admitted in the pleadings that a certain measure of success has been attained in the management of the Publishing Society's business, there are denials by the defendants that the plaintiffs have properly managed it, and in the answer filed by Dittmore specific charges of mismanagement are made. But it is to be noticed that actual mismanagement of the business was not assigned as a ground for Rowlands' removal, nor has such mismanagement been relied on by the defendants who voted for it as a justification of their vote.

44. Every other reason assigned by the Board as above may be regarded as a criticism, from the Directors' point of view, of the part taken by Rowlands, in common with his two

co-trustees, in a controversy between the Publishing Society trustees and the Board of Directors regarding the extent to which the former board was subject to control and supervision by the latter. The controversy arose some years after Mrs. Eddy's death.

The questions involved seem to have been discussed between the two boards for the first time in February, 1918, at which time the plaintiff Eustace was the only present plaintiff serving as a Publishing Society trustee, and Messrs. Dittmore, Dickey and Neal the only present Directors who were serving as such.

Between the boards as now constituted the controversy may be said to have begun during conferences in June and September, 1918. Conferences and correspondence in which it was continued became more frequent after the latter month, until they resulted in the Directors' resolution of March 17, 1919.

The opposing views maintained by the two boards respectively appear from the communications in writing exchanged between them as indicated in par. 45 below.

45. Following a conference on Sept. 11, 1918, regarding which Exhibit 366 may be referred to, there was a letter from the trustees to the Directors dated Sept. 30, 1918 (Exhibit 4a), and a reply by the Directors dated Oct. 8, 1918 (Exhibit 5). Letters thereafter exchanged were:

From the trustees, Oct. 11, 1918, (Ex. 6); Nov. 11, 1918, (Ex. 7).

From the Directors, Dec. 13, 1918, (Ex. 8 and 9a).

From the trustees, Dec. 18, 1918, (Ex. 9, Ex. 11).

From the Directors, Dec. 18, 1918, (Ex. 10); Dec. 20, 1918, (Ex. 12, Ex. 13).

From the trustees, Dec. 24, 1918, (Ex. 14).

From the Directors, Dec. 26, 1918, (Ex. 15); Dec. 28, 1918, (Ex. 16).

From the trustees, Dec. 31, 1918, (Ex. 17).

From the Directors, Jan. 3, 1919, (Ex. 18); Jan. 17, 1919, (Ex. 19); Jan. 22, 1919, (Ex. 20, Ex. 21).

Each board had consulted counsel as to its rights before the end of 1918. In their letter of Jan. 3, 1919, the Directors requested the trustees' resignations, and their cooperation in installing others in their places. There was a conference between counsel for both sides on Jan. 25, 1919; after which counsel for the trustees sent the Directors' counsel a letter dated Jan. 27, 1919, part whereof appears in par. 11 of the plaintiffs' Bill, the whole letter being Exhibit 22.

At a further conference between counsel, on Feb. 1, 1919, it was agreed that with regard to matters of two classes specified, about which there had been previous dispute, "the responsibility rests with the Board of Directors," whose directions were thereafter to be followed. Neither side waived its other contentions, but both consented to resume their meetings with the hope that agreement on all points of difference might soon be possible. Memoranda to the above effect were exchanged. See Exhibit 23, a letter dated Feb. 6, 1919, from counsel for the Directors to counsel for the trustees.

There was accordingly a further conference between the two boards on Feb. 13, 1919. Of the Directors, neither Dittmore nor Neal were present. Between Dickey, Rathvon and Merritt and the trustees, there was no meeting to meet and talk out between themselves any future difference arising, and that inquirers should be told that difference was now absolutely a thing of the past, and the boards were now in full harmony and co-operation.

But at the next conference between the boards, on Feb. 10, 1919, all the Directors except Neal being present, and all the trustees, the Directors presented an agreement for the trustees' signature, wherein they were made to declare their understanding with the Directors to be, that the latter Board had final authority in regard to the editorial policy of the official organs of the church, and in regard to all matters affecting the church's policy or the cause of Christian Science. The agreement presented had been prepared by one of the Directors' counsel. The discussion which followed its presentation resulted only in leaving open the question of its signature by the trustees, and in agreement upon a date for further conference,—at which, however, no change in the situation was effected.

A letter from the Directors to the trustees dated Feb. 24, 1919, enclosed the above agreement proposed on Feb. 10, again invited the trustees to sign it, and strongly suggested that they ought otherwise to resign. Copies of the letter and proposed agreement are Exhibits 26 and 26a. They appear in full in par. 10 of the Answer filed by the defendants other than Dittmore.

At conferences between the boards on March 10 and 11, there were discussions regarding a memorandum on the subject of their proper relations, which had been drawn up by Dittmore, and considered by both boards in February, 1919. It has been spoken of in the case as the "Dittmore Memorandum" and in par. 20 of the Answer filed by him it appears in full. I do not find however that it has ever been definitely accepted or agreed to by both boards, as he there avers.

At the above conferences on March 10 and 11, 1919, there were attempts to agree on modifications of this memorandum, which would make it such an agreement as both boards could accept. But the Directors insisted upon a statement that their Board had supervision over the Publishing Society's work; while the trustees refused to concede, and positively denied, that the Directors had the final authority claimed.

There were also, after Feb. 24, 1919, interviews with the trustees or some of them, sought by Dickey, Neal, or Merritt, acting individually, wherein the attempt was made to find some method of adjusting or compromising the controversy. These interviews were without result, and the Directors' vote on March 17, 1919, followed. On March 18, 1919, the Directors sent to

Eustace and Ogden a written demand that they fill the position vacated by Rowlands' removal, by appointing a trustee acceptable to the Directors; this is Exhibit 28.

46. Declarations by the Board that Rowlands is "not suitable" or "no longer accepted by this Board as suitable" for connection with the Publishing Society as trustee thereof, appear among the recited reasons for removing him, and also as part of the resolution itself. The connection in which they occur show these declarations also to be based upon Rowlands' part in the above controversy.

Assuming that they refer to Art. XXV, Sec. 5, of the 89th Edition of the Manual, forbidding the connection with the Publishing Society of any person not accepted by Mrs. Eddy and the Board of Directors as "suitable," it has already appeared that there was no such By-Law when the trust was established. Its first appearance was as Art. XI, Sec. 2, of the 8th Edition, as to whose adoption, see pars. 17 and 33 (1) above. The deed of 1898 contained no such prohibition, it required only (in par. 9) that every trustee be a loyal, faithful and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy.

It follows from findings and rulings already made that this subsequent By-Law added nothing to the provisions of the deed itself. But even if this conclusion is wrong, I am unable to regard the By-Law as effective after Mrs. Eddy's death, so as to exclude from the trusteeship any person whom the Board of Directors alone might decide to accept as "suitable." In no event can I consider the trustees' employment of counsel adequate or proper ground for removal. It was important for the proper administration of the trust, both to the plaintiffs and to their successors, that the questions in controversy as above be settled according to law, and therefore that the plaintiffs have the best legal advice obtainable as to their rights. It was no less proper for them to consult counsel than for the Directors to do so.

The charge in the preamble to the resolution that Rowlands, either alone or with others, had threatened the Directors with litigation, had no other basis than the employment of counsel and the subsequent letters to or conferences with the Directors or their counsel, as stated above in par. 45.

47. Rowlands is not charged in the resolution with any refusal to comply with the Directors' request in the particulars already considered, the only effect of the charges recited is, that he has asserted views opposed to those held by the Directors, in justification of the trustees' non-compliance with the demand for an express admission of the Directors' alleged supremacy.

But I am unable to hold either that the final authority claimed by the Directors is so clearly established by the deed itself and the provisions of the Manual that no reasonable denial of it was possible,—or that the Directors' determination that they had such final authority was conclusive upon the trustees.

Whatever the right conclusion may be upon the question whether such final authority belonged to the Directors or not, it was by no means a question regarding which no honest difference of opinion was possible. Neither in the deed nor in the Manual is such authority given the Directors by any direct and express provision. In support of their claim to such authority the Directors' reliance has been upon general statements of Christian Science doctrine, or upon provisions in the Manual whose bearing upon the precise question is at best uncertain.

The Board of Directors is claimed to be the authorized interpreter of the church's laws, and thus an ecclesiastical tribunal whose decisions, as between church members, the civil courts will not review. But if there are purposes for which its declaration of the church's law may properly be regarded as final, I am unable to believe that such purposes include determination of the extent of the Board's own authority under par. 10 of the deed of 1898. Except so far as par. 9 of said deed may so result, the tenure of office of a trustee appointed under the law of the church; and no determination by any church authority that such a trustee fails to fulfill the requirements of par. 9.

I am thus unable to find any of the reasons assigned by the Directors voting for the resolution, sufficient to require or justify Rowlands' removal.

48. So far as the assigned reasons accuse Rowlands of failure to devote time enough to the Publishing Society's business, or were made to appear as reasons requiring his removal only, and not equally the removal of his co-trustees, it may be said that they were not reasons assigned in good faith. But that the Directors who adopted the resolution honestly believed themselves to be exercising a power belonging to them, and for sufficient reasons, whether those assigned or not, I find no reason to doubt.

In adopting the resolution, the defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt, and Rathvon, but not the defendant Dittmore, were acting in pursuance of a plan, as alleged in par. 16 of the Bill, to bring about the retirement of all the plaintiffs from their trusteeships and to install in their places trustees who would admit the Directors' final authority and manage the trust in subjection thereto. This result was to be obtained by making the anticipated refusal by the plaintiffs Eustace and Ogden, to appoint a successor to Rowlands, and a successor accepted by the Directors, ground for their removal also.

A motion by the defendant Dittmore, at a Board meeting on Feb. 25, 1919, to remove all three plaintiffs at once, for having "followed for many months a course of action exceedingly detrimental to the cause of Christian Science," the removal to be followed by such legal steps as the Board

should be advised were necessary to confirm the proper appointment of their successors,—had been rejected by the votes of the defendants Dickey, Merritt and Rathvon.

Rowlands' selection for removal was determined upon by them and by the defendant Neal, because he had been the last appointed of the three trustees, because he had no pupils in Christian Science, as had his co-trustees, and because he had not so many friends who might be disturbed by his removal as they had. The defendants who voted to remove him may fairly be said to have been induced thereto, rather by their purpose to carry the above plan of action into effect, than by any of the reasons they recited in their resolution. The existence of such a plan and purpose on their part was admitted in argument.

49. The successive vacancies in the Publishing Society trusteeship since Jan. 25, 1898, and the successive appointments by Mrs. Eddy or by the remaining trustees to fill such vacancies have been as averred by the defendants other than Dittmore in par. 1 of their Answer, Exhibits 786 and 787 may be referred to in regard to the succession of Bates by Hutton. As by said Answer appears, the immediate predecessors of the plaintiffs in said trust were, the defendant Neal, who resigned Dec. 2, 1912, and was succeeded by the plaintiff Eustace;—William P. McKenzie, who resigned Aug. 1, 1917, and was succeeded by the plaintiff Ogden;—and the defendant Merritt, who also resigned Aug. 1, 1917, and was succeeded by the plaintiff Rowlands. All three vacancies having occurred since Mrs. Eddy's death, and in the remaining trustees at the times of their occurrence, according to par. 10 of her deed of 1898.

Neither of said three resignations was tendered to or accepted by any Court. Said Neal, said McKenzie and said Merritt are each of them now living. There is no express provision in said deed for resignation by any trustee thereunder.

On behalf of the defendants other than Dittmore it is said that if said deed be held to have created a public charitable trust, complete within itself, and incapable of subsequent change, modification or amendment,—no vacancies were created by the resignations of Neal, McKenzie or Merritt as above to which the plaintiffs could lawfully be appointed, because never tendered to or accepted by any court; and that the plaintiffs therefore never became trustees under said deed. Rulings to the above effect are requested.

The vacancies contemplated by par. 10 of the deed are vacancies occurring "for any cause" and may be regarded as including as well vacancies by resignation as by removal or death. That resignation by a trustee of a public charitable trust can create no vacancy capable of being lawfully filled, until after acceptance by a court,—the deed establishing the trust being regarded as above supposed,—does not seem to me sufficiently established by the authorities relied on. No court was concerned in the appointment either of the plaintiffs or of any of their predecessors, as trustees under the deed; nor, since under it the remaining trustees are to fill all vacancies, was resort to any court required for the purpose of such acceptance. If a resignation as would create a vacancy to be so filled. No question is suggested as to the liability of the plaintiffs' predecessors or of any former trustee to account; their accounts may therefore be presumed to have been duly settled semi-annually under par. 4 of the deed, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The conclusion, asserted in the above requests does not seem to me a conclusion required if the deed be regarded as they assume, and said requests are therefore declined.

50. The very great increase since 1898, in the church membership, and in the membership of branch churches, having led not only to a corresponding increase in the circulation of the periodicals mentioned by Mrs. Eddy in her deed of 1898, but to the subsequent issue of other periodicals as above stated in par. 34 (1) having a no less wide circulation,—it has resulted that the publishing business carried on under said deed has attained great magnitude and importance, and has yielded a very large annual revenue to the church. So much, at least, appears from the averments and admissions in par. 5 of the plaintiffs' amended Bill, and par. 5 of the defendants' Answers.

Under a contract made in October, 1917, between the defendants and others as trustees under the residuary clause of Mrs. Eddy's will, Exhibit 740, and the plaintiffs as trustees under her deed of 1898,—the latter became the publishers of all her works on Christian Science. These books had previously been issued by other publishers, under arrangements with Mrs. Eddy herself, to whom the copyrights belonged. Their publication forms no part of the business contemplated by her deed of 1898. The agreed royalties therefrom accruing are paid over by the plaintiffs not according to said deed, but to the trustees under said will as required by the contract.

51. A By-Law adopted by the Board of 5 Directors on July 25, 1903, and now Art. I, Sec. 7, of the 89th Edition of the Manual, makes it the Directors' duty to provide a suitable building for the publication of the Christian Science literature published by the Publishing Society. For the purposes of its business the trustees have ever since 1898 occupied as its main plant, premises the title whereof was in the church, or in the trustees under Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, for church purposes,—see Exhibits 745, 746; or as vested by Exhibits 747-750 below referred to. See pars. 71-73 below. They originally occupied in 1898 the real estate conveyed by Mrs. Eddy to the church as above stated in par. 31 (6). As the requirements of their business have increased, other premises similarly have been devoted to the purposes of said business in addition to those originally occupied therefor; buildings adapted to those purposes being

erected thereon by the Directors for the time being, out of the church's funds.

It is undisputed that the establishment under said trustees' management has now become a very extensive publishing concern, including many different departments, completely equipped for the production and issue of books, periodicals, a daily newspaper, and printed matter of many other kinds, by a numerous and varied force of employees, working under an organization developed for the above purposes by the plaintiffs or their predecessors, since the establishment of their trust in 1898.

52. Close alliance and complete accord between the Board of Directors, controlling the church as it has since 1901, and the Publishing Society trustees, are obviously necessary to the success either of the church or of said trustees in that part of the work of promoting and extending Mrs. Eddy's doctrines for which each body was established and now exists.

Without the Publishing Society's activities, the church would want adequate means of ready access to the widely dispersed believers in its teachings beyond its immediate congregation or membership, or to the general public among which it seeks to spread its teachings. Without the church's support and alliance, the Publishing Society would lose that character which recommends it to the great body of its readers.

But that the necessary co-operation between the above two directing bodies is impossible unless the Publishing Society trustees are subjected to the supervision and final authority of the Directors, does not so plainly appear as to require the conclusion that Mrs. Eddy must have intended such subjection when she established the trust. Had she then intended it, there would have been provisions in the deed of 1898, establishing it in express and unmistakable terms; it is hardly supposable that, instead of such provisions, the deed should have made the trustees subject only to her supervision, as it does in par. 3. Neither in the terms of the deed, nor in the subsequent By-Laws, do I find anything which makes it unreasonable to suppose that she apprehended no such danger of dissension between two Boards, both composed of firm, loyal and consistent believers in her doctrines, as would require the express subordination of one to the other, in order to secure the necessary co-operation between them.

53. It was the intent of the defendants who adopted the resolution for Rowlands' removal so to use their influence and power as Directors as to induce the plaintiffs either to resign or comply with their demands; but I do not find an intent on their part, as alleged in par. 17 of the Bill, to use for that purpose the powers of church discipline belonging to them according to the By-Laws.

54. As the result of the foregoing findings, I find that Rowlands' removal was not lawfully effected by the resolution adopted on March 17, 1919; and that he is still a trustee under Mrs. Eddy's deed of Jan. 25, 1898, notwithstanding said resolution.

55. If the vote to remove Rowlands was ineffective for that purpose, as above found, and if the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief sought by their Bill against the Board of Directors as constituted on March 25, 1919, when the Bill was filed, it is necessary to determine whether the defendant Dittmore or the defendant Mrs. Knott was a member of the Board on that date, and therefore a defendant for the purposes of the Bill.

The Bill alleges, in par. 2, the recent removal or attempted removal of Dittmore from the Board by its other members, their election of Mrs. Knott to fill the vacancy therein, claimed to have been caused by said removal, and the plaintiffs' resulting inability to avow further as to which of the two was in fact a member of the Board when the suit was brought.

Dittmore's amended Answer denies in substance (par. 2) that he has ceased to be a member of the Board, either as trustee under Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, or according to the later By-Laws of the church. It avers, in substance, that a resolution purporting to remove him, voted by the defendants Dickey, Merritt and Rathvon, with Neal's consent, on March 17, 1919, was ineffective for the purpose; and that Mrs. Knott, elected in his place by them on the same day, has since acted without right as a member of the Board.

In No. 30,788 Equity, above referred to at the beginning of this Report, Dittmore asks this Court to declare him still a member of the Board,



moved by Merritt, seconded by Rathvon, and carried by their votes and that of Dickey, Neal, not present, signified his approval by telephone, as he had done with regard to the resolution for Rathvon's removal. Dittmore then left the meeting. Later, at the same meeting, upon Rathvon's motion seconded by Merritt, it was unanimously voted by them and Dickey to elect Mrs. Knott to fill the vacancy caused by Dittmore's "retirement"; Neal's vote being taken over the telephone.

Dittmore had never been informed and was unaware before the resolution was read, that any attempt to dismiss him was contemplated by his fellow-members.

57. The above resolution to remove and dismiss him appears in full in the record of the meeting, Exhibit 228, and also in the answer filed May 15, 1919, to his Bill in No. 30,788 Equity, above referred to in par. 55. It began with a recital of reasons for the removal, which are further considered below. It did not recite any power by whose exercise his removal was to be effected. The first inquiry is as to the power at the time vested in a majority of the Board, to remove or dismiss one of its own members. The defendants other than Dittmore rely upon Art. I, Sec. 5, of the present By-Laws.

58. Mrs. Eddy's trust deed of Sept. 1, 1892, whereby the Board was first constituted, contains no provision whatever for the removal or dismissal of a trustee under it. Its provisions in par. 1, for filling vacancies by the remaining members, have been referred to above in par. 14 hereof.

No By-Law purporting to authorize the dismissal of a member of the Board of Directors was ever adopted by the First Members. Nor did said Board, after its assumption in 1901 of the First Members' power to make or change the By-Laws (see par. 18 above), undertake to make any such By-Law until, in February, 1903, it voted the increase of its membership from 4 to 5. The trust under the deed of 1892 had then been in operation more than ten years.

As has been stated above in par. 22, the By-Law making that change was adopted on Feb. 7, 1903, and first appeared in the 28th Edition of the Manual, Exhibit 812. It is found in Art. VI, Sec. 1, of that edition, and is there followed by provisions that the Board of 5 members shall fill a vacancy on the Board after the candidate is approved by Mrs. Eddy, and that—

"A majority vote and the consent of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member."

In the next, or 29th, edition of the Manual, Exhibit 133, the By-Laws were somewhat differently arranged and some changes therein appear whose adoption by the Board is shown only by its adoption of the 29th edition as a whole, on July 30, 1903. The clause last above quoted appears therein as part of Art. I, Sec. 5, but altered by the substitution of "or the request" for "and the consent", so as to make it read—

"A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member."

Thus worded, the clause has appeared in all later editions, and is found in Art. I, Sec. 5, of the 89th. The power to dismiss with Mrs. Eddy's consent given in the 28th edition would be gone when she could no longer consent, and with respect to dismissal the situation would then be as it had been from 1892 to 1903. But the independent power given in the 29th edition would remain vested in the Board, though there could no longer be any request by Mrs. Eddy.

59. There is no direct proof that the above substitution of "or" for "and" was ever authorized or approved by Mrs. Eddy herself. That she herself proposed the By-Law as it stood in the 28th edition, and gave reasons for its adoption, appears from her letter to the Board dated Feb. 5, 1903, Exhibit 456.

None of the changes made in the 28th edition and first appearing in the 29th are shown to have been specifically authorized or approved by Mrs. Eddy or specifically adopted by the Board. Her request by telephone for the adoption of the 29th edition as a whole and its adoption by the Board in compliance with said request on July 30, 1903, appear, but nothing further. What the particular book, or copy for a book, then before her or the Board was, there is nothing to show; still less is it directly shown how the above clause was worded as it stood therein. There was evidence tending to show that the above change was made "in proof", but none tending to show when it was made or by whose authority. Of no edition of the Manual has there ever been a standard copy, duly authenticated.

Mrs. Eddy's approval is in the same By-Law required for the filling of any vacancy on the Board, and other By-Laws, now Art. I, Sec. 3, and Art. II, Sec. 2, are also relied on as making it appear highly improbable that she ever knowingly approved a provision which left the Board free to expel one of its own members, independently of her.

But it is undisputed that, before Mrs. Eddy's death seven years later, 44 successive editions of the Manual appeared, in each of which the clause in question was printed just as it stood in the 29th edition and now stands in the 89th. Express approval by her of several of said subsequent editions is shown, in some there were corrections or changes made by her express order, and that it was her general purpose and practice to scrutinize the contents of all with care cannot be doubted. In view of all this the above change cannot be found to have been made without her knowledge and to have ever since escaped her notice. I must regard the clause as it stands, as no less supported by her authority than any other provision in the By-Laws.

60. Whether in fact authorized by Mrs. Eddy or not, however, my ruling must be that the above By-Law could add nothing to the terms of the trust deed of Sept. 1, 1892, and therefore has not empowered a majority of the four trustees thereunder to dismiss one

of their number. That it has still less empowered a majority of the Board of 5 members as constituted under it to dismiss one of the 4 trustees under said deed follows from the ruling above stated in par. 39.

61. The vote purporting to dismiss Dittmore could at most operate to dismiss him from the Board of 5 members, authorized, as above held in said par. 39, to exercise such functions other than those belonging to the trustees under the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, as had been assigned to the Board of Directors by church By-Laws only and not by that deed.

It was ineffective even for that purpose if, as contended on Dittmore's behalf, it was not a lawful exercise of such power as the terms of the By-Law were capable of vesting in the Board.

The power is said to have been unlawfully exercised in that—

No visit or admonition by the Finance Committee according to Art. XXIV, Sec. 6, of the present Manual had preceded the vote;—(which I find to have been the fact.)

There had been no reasonable notice nor hearing upon relevant charges.

The defendants who adopted the resolution did not act in good faith, but arbitrarily, capriciously and irrationally.

62. As to Art. XXIV, Sec. 6, of the present Manual, while its history and the positions it has occupied in successive Editions of the Manual lead me to believe it intended to provide for the removal of a Director as well as of any other member of the church, and upon grounds not limited to those of irregularity, I am not satisfied that the procedure it directs is made the only procedure by which the dismissal of a Director could ever be effected, under such authority for dismissal as can be found in the above By-Law of 1903. I cannot therefore hold the vote to dismiss Dittmore ineffective merely for want of previous action by the Finance Committee.

63. But the By-Law regarding action by the Finance Committee is only one of several By-Laws contemplating removal or dismissal of an officer or church member, in all of which notice and hearing of some kind are provided for, and in some the finding of a body other than that required to take final action. Art. I, Sec. 9; Art. XI, Secs. 1, 5, 7 and 10; Art. XII, Secs. 1, 2, and Art. XXII, Sec. 7, are referred to.

In view of them and of the high position in the church occupied by a Director since 1901, which is such that his intended tenure of office under the By-Laws may reasonably be supposed to be during good behavior,—no fixed or definite period of time being prescribed,—it may be presumed, though Art. I, Sec. 5, is silent as to the manner of dismissal, that neither dismissal without notice and hearing nor dismissal without reasonable cause were intended. If the intent was otherwise, it should have been distinctly expressed. No member of the Board can fairly be supposed to have accepted his position upon the understanding that he was subject to instant arbitrary dismissal, whenever a majority of his associates might think it expedient.

64. That no notice was given Dittmore of the motion to dismiss him, nor any opportunity to be heard thereon, appears from the findings stated above in par. 56. The only opportunity offered him after first hearing the charges against him read, was an opportunity to resign. If any of the recited charges were such as permits it to be said that no notice or hearing could have made any practical difference, this is not true as to all, nor as to those most important. On behalf of the majority of the Board it is said that Dittmore asked no opportunity to defend himself and made no protest against the proposed vote; and this I find to have been the fact. But the absence of previous notice, the circumstances as stated in par. 56 above, and the terms of what was read to him contained no suggestion that anything but immediate action was intended, and it does not seem to me that he can reasonably be held to have lost all right to object, by his failure then to ask delay and further inquiry, or to protest on the spot. He attended none of the four subsequent Directors' meetings prior to the filing of this Bill, but I am unable to find any assent on his part to the dismissal, or acquiescence therein, prior to said filings.

65. The reasons recited in the vote consisted of charges relating either to Dittmore's conduct outside the Board meetings, or to his conduct during such meetings, or to his position regarding the Board's controversy with the Publishing Society trustees herein before considered.

The complaints of his conduct outside the Board were in substance that he had—

Done or tried to do alone what could be done only by the Board as such.

Acted contrary to what the Board had done or refused to do.

Taken advantage of his position to carry on a campaign for personal influence and control in church affairs.

Reported discussions of the Board, in violation of Art. I, Sec. 5, of the By-Laws.

Given directions to State Committee on Publication and induced them to act contrary to bulletins issued by the manager with the Board's approval.

For the purposes of a fair hearing, none of these charges were sufficiently definite as to time, place or circumstances. Just what was complained of could not be known from them.

66. The complaints of Dittmore's conduct within the Board were, in substance, that he had—

Tried to force the other members to accept his opinions and submit to his will.

Written numerous letters to the

Board not calculated to assist it in its work, because self-assertive, controversial, acrimonious and containing unfair and untrue statements about its other members and its proceedings.

Been guilty of frequent rude, offensive and threatening behavior at the meetings toward the other members.

Habitually adopted toward them an attitude the opposite of an attitude of unity, co-operation and Christian fellowship, thereby rendering difficult the performance of the Board's functions.

Persisted in most of the conduct complained of against repeated remonstrance by his associates.

If it may be said that what had passed within the Board was necessarily present to the minds of all its members, so that charges like the above were sufficiently specific for their purpose, I find with regard to them that upon many questions before the Board Dittmore had differed from all his associates,—that he had been persistent and uncompromising in urging his views, against theirs, both in discussion at the meetings and in letters to them,—and that his letters had been full of volubility, abounding in assertion and criticism of a kind not at all deficient either in positiveness or in vigor. But I find nothing in his letters in evidence which can fairly be regarded as going beyond what was reasonably permissible in such a correspondence. Nor, as to his attitude or behavior at meetings, can I find that he has more for which to reproach himself than have his colleagues. Manifestations of feeling on both sides, might under the circumstances have been expected.

Unless remissal for the mere sake of getting rid of an habitual and troublesome dissenter was within the majority's power, I find that the above grounds also were inadequate.

67. The complaints as to Dittmore's position in the controversy with the Publishing Society trustees were, in substance, that he had—

So conducted himself as to produce discord and trouble between the trustees and the Board, and to hinder the Board's efforts to arrive at a mutual understanding which would secure the rights it asserted without litigation or detriment to any of the interests of Christian Science.

To these charges, also, what has been stated above in par. 66 applies. Dittmore desired, as did the majority of the Board, to accomplish the removal of the Publishing Society trustees in case they persisted in refusal to admit the Board's supremacy. But he had also urged their removal upon specific charges, asserted by him, that they had failed in the proper management of the business of their trust; and he had constantly opposed any compromise with them such as the majority of the Board were endeavoring to arrange. He had also opposed their selection of Rowlands for dismissal,—a selection made by them for the reasons stated above in par. 48. His entire sincerity in maintaining the above positions regarding said controversy is not denied. I can regard neither the fact that he did maintain them, nor anything said or done by him in so maintaining them, as adequate ground for dismissing him, unless the majority's power to dismiss could lawfully have been used by it for the sole purpose of stifling any opposition in the Board to their wishes.

68. An element of personal hostility and dislike, entertained toward Dittmore by other members of the Board, resulting from the frequent differences between him and them as above referred to in par. 66, may be regarded as having entered into their action in preparing and adopting the resolution for his dismissal. It was partly at least because of this, that his dismissal had long been in contemplation by Dickey, Merritt and Neal, from a time antedating Rathvon's accession to the Board in September, 1918. Their consultation with counsel who drafted the resolution was early in February, 1919. That they were preparing for such action was never disclosed by them to Dittmore before they read the resolution to him on March 17, 1919.

I do not find, however, that their preparation and adoption of the resolution was induced solely by feelings against him of the above character. I find that the controlling motive which induced its adoption by the defendants who voted for it, was the desire on their part to remove the obstacle presented by Dittmore's presence on the Board to their attempts to arrange a compromise with the trustees; though they acted the more readily under said controlling motive by reason of their willingness to disassociate themselves from a colleague with whom they could not agree and whom they did not like. Except to the above extent, I am unable to find that their action was not in good faith.

69. All the members of the Board of Directors received, as their predecessors on the Board had done, salaries which were fixed from time to time by vote of the Board, and which were substantial in amount during the period covered by the events here in question.

70. I find that not only was the vote purporting to dismiss Dittmore ineffectual for the purpose of removing him from his trusteeship under Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892; but that it was also ineffectual for the purpose of dismissing him as a member of the Board of five directors, authorized since 1903, by the By-Laws and the acquiescence therein of the church membership, to perform functions other than those belonging to the trustees under said deed. It follows that no vacancy was created by said vote, and that Mrs. Knott did not lawfully become either a trustee under said deed or a member of said Board of Directors in Dittmore's place.

71. A printed compilation of all conveyances of real estate to or in trust for the church made since Sept. 1, 1892, was used at the hearing and may be referred to. Each conveyance included was marked as an exhibit. What appears in them of significance

for the purposes of the case may be stated in substance as follows. The location of the respective premises appears from a plan included with said compilation.

Those conveyances wherein Mrs. Eddy herself was grantor are first considered.

(1) Exhibit 743, Jan. 25, 1898, is her conveyance of the old Publishing Society's real estate, above referred to in par. 31 (6). The grantee is the church, described as a corporation. No specific trusts are imposed, but there is a reservation of rooms in the building for Mrs. Eddy's use.

In Ex. 744, Dec. 21, 1903, after reciting that the above description of the church was erroneous, and her desire to correct it, modify the reservation and add to the trusts whereon the premises are held, Mrs. Eddy releases them to the then 4 Directors by name, other than McLellan, "as they are the present trustees, known as the Christian Science Board of Directors" under her deed of Sept. 1, 1892, agreeing with the grantees upon a modification of the reservation and imposing the further trust as to new tenets or By-Laws, &c., above referred to in par. 19. McLellan is not named as one of the trustees, although he had been one of the Board of 5 Directors since Feb. 7, 1903, as above stated in par. 23.

In Ex. 792, March 3, 1904, Mrs. Eddy releases all rights to reconveyance or reversion for noncompliance with conditions as to the premises conveyed by her Sept. 1, 1892, and also those conveyed by Ex. 743 above. The release is to the same 4 Directors "as they are the present trustees &c.," as in Ex. 744 above. Again there is no mention of McLellan, although he had been one of the Board of 5 Directors for more than a year.

(2) Ex. 805, Feb. 12, 1898, is a conveyance of still other premises by Mrs. Eddy to the church, again describing it as a body corporate.

In Ex. 806, July 7, 1905, after reciting that it has been brought to her attention that the church is a voluntary association, the title to whose property is vested, under her deed of Sept. 1, 1892, in a Board of Trustees known as the Christian Science Board of Directors; and after referring to Chap. 37, Sec. 1, Mass. Rev. Laws,—Mrs. Eddy releases the property described in Ex. 805 to the then 4 Directors by name, other than McLellan, as they are the Board referred to, upon trusts which she specifies and declares to be the same as in Ex. 805. McLellan, whom she does not mention, had at the time been one of the Board of 5 Directors for more than two years.

(3) Ex. 792, March 3, 1904, in its relation to Mrs. Eddy's original deed of Sept. 1, 1892, and the church site thereby conveyed has been sufficiently described above in (1).

Ex. 767, Dec. 19, 1906, also relates to the premises conveyed by Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892. It is an indenture between her and all five of the then Directors, mentioned by name and described as "at present constituting the Christian Science Board of Directors, a body corporate duly existing under" Mass. Rev. Laws, ch. 37, sec. 1. The premises conveyed Sept. 1, 1892, are released to them subject to the trusts expressed in said original deed, with modifications required by the fact that a more recent church edifice had come into use. No earlier reference is made to the church site, as also as Directors according to the By-Laws. Except in the case of Stewart's resignation and Rathvon's election to succeed him, in 1918, as stated above in par. 24, all such elections were with Mrs. Eddy's approval.

In the above manner Armstrong succeeded Eastman March 22, 1893; Bates succeeded Johnson March 21, 1895; Hanna succeeded Bates Oct. 1, 1895; Johnson succeeded Hanna Nov. 3, 1895; DeCamp succeeded Chase June 19, 1902; Chase succeeded DeCamp Dec. 10, 1902; Dittmore succeeded Johnson May 31, 1909; and Rathvon succeeded Stewart Sept. 27, 1918.

75. On behalf of the defendants other than Dittmore it is said that if Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, created a public charity and the trustees under it held the property as trustees under the deed alone, and not as directors of the church or as a body corporate,—Dittmore has never been a trustee under the deed because (1) the resignation of his predecessor Johnson (see pars. 24, 74 above) was never tendered to or accepted by any court, and therefore created no vacancy which Dittmore could be appointed to fill; (2) Johnson's resignation was never tendered as trustee under said deed, nor was Dittmore elected as such trustee to succeed him. It follows that the above effect are requested.

As to (1), if, under the assumptions made, Dittmore is not a trustee for the reasons assigned, neither is Rathvon or Neal. Both fill the places of original trustees who resigned but whose resignations were never tendered to or accepted by a court. The same is true as to Stewart's resignation, who was Rathvon's predecessor; and as to DeCamp's resignation, whose place was filled by Neal's immediate predecessor Chase. Neal succeeded him upon his death, as above stated in par. 24; and see also par. 74. But acceptance by a court is believed to be no more a necessary prerequisite to the filling of a vacancy created by resignation under the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, than under the deed of Jan. 25, 1898; see par. 49 above. The power to fill vacancies given in par. 1 of the former deed is general enough in its terms to cover all vacancies however caused. Expressly given as it is in some of the later conveyances by other grantors,—as in Exhibits 795-800, 745 and 746 (par. 72 (3) above),—the same power is regarded as impliedly given in all Mrs. Eddy's conveyances mentioned in par. 71 above, as well as in all others which describe the grantees by reference to her deed of Sept. 1, 1892. In nearly all wherein the grantees are each named, Armstrong is named among them, a trustee who became vacant upon Eastman's resignation. There is no question here presented

filling vacancies in said board as in said deed expressed."

In none of them is McLellan named, though he had been at the date of each for some time one of the Board of 5 Directors appointed by the By-Law of Feb. 7, 1903.

(4) Ex. 747, April 29, 1905, is a declaration of trust by Whitcomb, reciting that he has purchased certain premises at the request of the then 4 Directors other than McLellan, "as they are the present members of the Christian Science Board of Directors, a board originally named" in Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, and is to hold said premises upon certain specified trusts, among them to convey at the Board's request upon receiving full payment of what may be due him. The 4 Directors named assent and agree, "as we are the Christian Science Board of Directors."

On Jan. 15, 1906, all the Directors, including McLellan, petitioned this Court for the appointment of a new trustee in Whitcomb's place, he having died before the objects of the trust were accomplished. They recited that they were the members of and constituting "the Christian Science Board of Directors", and named the said Board also as a petitioner, calling it a body corporate existing by virtue of the laws of the Commonwealth. There was a decree granting the prayer of the petition on July 29, 1906. Exhibits 748-749.

(5) Ex. 801, April 15, 1909,—Ex. 802, March 20, 1909,—Ex. 804, April 20, 1909, and Ex. 803, June 6, 1911, may also be conveniently considered together. Each of the first three is a release of premises described by the then 5 Directors by name, including McLellan, as they are the Christian Science Board of Directors; no trusts being otherwise specified. Restrictions in Ex. 802 were released by the grantor to the same 5 grantees in Ex. 803.

73. The compilation above referred to in par. 71 includes two other conveyances made since Mrs. Eddy's death on Dec. 3, 1910.

Ex. 807, March 25, 1913, is a conveyance to the church, in accordance with Chap. 115 of the Mass. Acts of 1913, by the trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will, of property covered by the residuary clause of said will, upon the trust therein expressed.

Ex. 750, June 1, 1914, is a conveyance by the trustee appointed as above stated in par. 72 (4), of the property held by him, to the then 5 Directors by name as they are the Christian Science Board of Directors; no trusts being otherwise expressed.

The grantor in Ex. 750 admitted that at the time of its delivery he did not know of Mrs. Eddy's letter to McLellan, Ex. 739. He stated that Exhibits 747-9 were drawn by Mr. Elder or in his office.

74. Since Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, established the Board of Directors, there have been eight vacancies by resignation therefrom in all, each resignation being accepted by the remaining members, and the vacancy thereupon filled by them, without reference for any purpose to a court. The persons so elected to fill such vacancies have, while serving as members of the Board, acted without objection from any source both as trustees under said deed, or the subsequent deeds conveying other property to or in trust for the church, and also as Directors according to the By-Laws. Except in the case of Stewart's resignation and Rathvon's election to succeed him, in 1918, as stated above in par. 24, all such elections were with Mrs. Eddy's approval.

In the above manner Armstrong succeeded Eastman March 22, 1893; Bates succeeded Johnson March 21, 1895; Hanna succeeded Bates Oct. 1, 1895; Johnson succeeded Hanna Nov. 3, 1895; DeCamp succeeded Chase June 19, 1902; Chase succeeded DeCamp Dec. 10, 1902; Dittmore succeeded Johnson May 31, 1909; and Rathvon succeeded Stewart Sept. 27, 1918.

75. On behalf of the defendants other than Dittmore it is said that if Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, created a public charity and the trustees under it held the property as trustees under the deed alone, and not as directors of the church or as a body corporate,—Dittmore has never been a trustee under the deed because (1) the resignation of his predecessor Johnson (see pars. 24, 74 above) was never tendered to or accepted by any court, and therefore created no vacancy which Dittmore could be appointed to fill; (2) Johnson's resignation was never tendered as trustee under said deed, nor was Dittmore elected as such trustee to succeed him. It follows that the above effect are requested.

As to (1), if, under the assumptions made, Dittmore is not a trustee for the reasons assigned, neither is Rathvon or Neal. Both fill the places of original trustees who resigned but whose resignations were never tendered to or accepted by a court. The same is true as to Stewart's resignation, who was Rathvon's predecessor; and as to DeCamp's resignation, whose place was filled by Neal's immediate predecessor Chase. Neal succeeded him upon his death, as above stated in par. 24; and see also par. 74. But acceptance by a court is believed to be no more a necessary prerequisite to the filling of a vacancy created by resignation under the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, than under the deed of Jan. 25, 1898; see par. 49 above. The power to fill vacancies given in par. 1 of the former deed is general enough in its terms to cover all vacancies however caused. Expressly given as it is in some of the later conveyances by other grantors,—as in Exhibits 795-800, 745 and 746 (par. 72 (3) above),—the same power is regarded as impliedly given in all Mrs. Eddy's conveyances mentioned in par. 71 above, as well as in all others which describe the grantees by reference to her deed of Sept. 1, 1892. In nearly all wherein the grantees are each named, Armstrong is named among them, a trustee who became vacant upon Eastman's resignation. There is no question here presented

as to the exoneration of any resigned trustee from liability.

As to (2), Johnson's resignation, like all the others, is considered as having been a resignation for all purposes connected with his position, and Dittmore's election as having substituted him in Johnson's place both as trustee under the deeds of real estate, and as a member of the Board of 5 Directors existing for the purposes of the By-Laws. The only record of his election is Exhibit 774.

I am therefore unable to make the rulings requested as above.

76. I find that Dittmore was a member of the Board of Directors and also a trustee under Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, when this Bill was filed, notwithstanding the above vote of March 17, 1919; and therefore properly a defendant for the purposes of this case. I find that Mrs. Knott is not properly a defendant for said purposes.

77. Except as herein above stated, I decline to find or to rule as requested by the respective parties.

A draft copy of my Report herein having been submitted to counsel on December 20, 1919, and certain changes or additions having been made therein upon consideration of their respective suggestions, and the same with said changes and additions having been embodied in the foregoing 77 paragraphs,—the following additional findings or statements are made, also upon consideration of suggestions by counsel; the same, together with said foregoing paragraphs, to be finally settled as the draft of my Report.

78. With regard to the objection and exception mentioned in paragraph 55 above the Master states as follows:—

(1) On August 2, 1919, the evidence, in hearing which 27 days had been occupied, was closed by all the parties, and September 8, 1919, was fixed by agreement as the date for final arguments in this case, leaving No. 30,788 to be determined later.

(2) While neither side had then rested its evidence in No. 30,788 nor made any opening statement therein, and while Dittmore had neither testified himself nor called any witnesses on his own behalf, much of the evidentiary and other evidence which had been received related to both cases as already stated, and the defendants Dickey, Merritt, Rathvon and Neal had been cross-examined at length on Dittmore's behalf, concerning his attempted dismissal, the reasons therefor, and the circumstances leading up to it. Other witnesses, both for the defendants and for the plaintiffs, were cross-examined in like manner regarding said matters.

(3) The plaintiffs, under rulings by the Master to which no objection was made, opened in the present case and put in their evidence; then the defendants other than Dittmore did the same, after which the plaintiffs put in evidence in rebuttal. By agreement, evidence in one case was to be evidence in the other, except as expressly limited to one case only, and the fact that a witness was examined in the present case was not to prevent his being called again in No. 30,788.

In the direct examination of the defendant Dickey, the Master ruled that the defendants other than Dittmore could not introduce evidence with sole reference to the case No. 30,788. On his redirect examination, it was agreed by counsel for Dittmore that when called in the case No. 30,788, there would be no limitation upon the scope of the witnesses' examination.

The rule limiting redirect examination to subjects opened by the witnesses' testimony on cross-examination was repeatedly referred to, with the Master's assent and approval, as applicable to the examination of the above witnesses; but no specific ruling was made excluding testimony by any of them upon that ground. Counsel for defendants other than Dittmore were permitted to examine in re-direct on all subjects opened in cross-examination.

In the course of the hearing certain pieces of evidence offered were received for the purpose of the case No. 30,788 only. None of them was made the foundation of any finding set forth in the present Report. Certain other pieces of evidence were received, as to which there was controversy whether they were material solely in No. 30,788 and wholly immaterial in the present case. As to the latter controversy was left for the Master to determine, and he was to use them in the present case so far as they were material therein.

There was no claim at any time prior to the submission of the draft Report that all evidence bearing upon the construction and meaning of Mrs. Eddy's deed of September 1, 1892, as well as all evidence bearing upon the construction and meaning of Art. I, Sec. 5 of the By-Laws relating to the dismissal of a Director, had not been introduced in the present case, No. 30,654.

(4) The facts above found in paragraphs 56-76 of the Report are all either undisputed or found from the testimony of the above-named defendants themselves; it being the Master's purpose to include therein no findings upon controverted questions whose decision might be affected by further evidence in the case No. 30,788.

(5) After September 8 had been fixed as above for the arguments in this case, and before the close of the hearing on August 2, 1919, counsel for plaintiffs urged that a report in the present case be made before proceeding further with No. 30,788, and in this request counsel for the defendants other than Dittmore joined, "if the Master could find a way to close up the case without its being delayed."

(6) During a colloquy with counsel which then followed, the Master announced his opinion that the question whether or not Dittmore was a Director when the Bill in this case was filed was an issue of fact raised by the pleadings in this case which he must decide upon the final arguments there-

in. This statement was made more than once during the same colloquy, but without making a distinct ruling to that effect, and all counsel, including counsel for the defendants other than Dittmore, were then understood by the Master to assent thereto. The hearing on August 2 closed without objection made or exception reserved thereto.

(7) During the same colloquy it had been suggested on Dittmore's behalf that he be treated as a Director for the purposes of the present case, which suggestion the other defendants declined to accept. On the plaintiffs' behalf it had been conceded that they sought relief against the defendants Dittmore and Knott only in a representative capacity.

(8) The Master was first informed of any dissent from his opinion announced on August 2 as above, by a letter from counsel for the defendants other than Dittmore, dated August 30, 1919, stating that they proposed to confine their argument "to the issues of fact raised in this case, and not to argue the question of Mr. Dittmore's status as a Director"; also that they thought the other arguments should be similarly limited.

(9) In consequence of the letter, counsel were further heard on September 3, 1919, at which hearing it was urged by counsel for the plaintiffs and for Dittmore that in view of what had passed on August 2, they had made their preparations for argument upon the understanding that the question whether Dittmore was or not a Director when this Bill was filed was an issue of fact to be argued and determined in the present case. Counsel for the other defendants then urged that the issue referred to is not raised in this case,—that the evidence regarding it had not been fully heard and could not be fully heard until all the evidence in No. 30,788 had been put in. They also stated that they had never understood that they were "assenting to a decision in the Dittmore case without the evidence being put into it."

(10) At this hearing on September 3, 1919, the Master ruled, in view of the above representations by counsel, that the issue referred to was an issue of fact upon which he must hear arguments and pass in this case. To said ruling, then for the first time expressly made, the defendants other than Dittmore then for the first time excepted.

(11) The present case was thereafter argued in accordance with said ruling, by counsel for all the parties, beginning September 8, 1919.

Counsel for defendants other than Dittmore, in beginning their arguments on that day, stated that—



except to state that, until such an agreement was made in writing, he proposed to follow the rule of reference according to his understanding thereof.

After the oral arguments had been concluded, the Master was informed, by a letter received at or about the same time with the written briefs and requests submitted, that a motion to amend the rule of reference by adding thereto the following clause—

"and also to make and report a ruling of law upon the legal effect of the fact found by him, such ruling to be advisory merely and subject to review by the Court in the same manner as any other ruling of law that the Master may make".

By a letter dated November 6, 1919, from counsel for the defendants other than Dittmore, the Report being then partially completed, the Master was informed that

"at the suggestion of the Court, the motion has been withdrawn by counsel and the original rule stands unmodified."

At no time before submitting his draft Report was there any suggestion to the Master that the non-allowance of said motion in any way affected the manner wherein the case had been submitted to him, or that any argument or request made regarding it was conditioned upon any alteration of the rule of reference or otherwise.

The request that said rulings of law be eliminated from the Report was therefore denied.

80. Adam H. Dickey, one of the defendants called as a witness by them, testified that at one time he was connected with the Sunday School work of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Kansas City, Missouri; that the Sunday School work is considered of the greatest importance to the Christian Science movement; that the holding of Sunday Schools is provided for in the Church Manual; that he is familiar with the literature of the Christian Science movement as it appears from time to time in the publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society; that from time to time articles appear in said periodicals bearing upon the teaching in the Sunday Schools. He was then asked the following question:—

"Q. Do you regard it expedient to have as a trustee of the Christian Science Publishing Society in charge of its periodicals a trustee publishing articles on a Sunday School provided for by the Church Manual who is not in every way loyal to the Church Manual?"

Mr. Whipple. That I object to. The Master. I think we shall have to leave that to your Honor please, may I be heard for a moment on that? Mr. Dickey is charged at the bar of this Court with having acted arbitrarily and capriciously and not in good faith in the removal of Mr. Rowlands. He has a right to show his own state of mind and the reasons which actuated him in reaching the conclusion that he did.

The Master. Anything further? Mr. Whipple. The only thing I have charged in the matter of bad faith as stated in our bill, and this does not meet any charge of that sort or description.

Mr. Krauthoff. Oh, yes. Mr. Whipple. All we say is with regard to their removal that they have put up frivolous and baseless charges against Mr. Rowlands—utterly baseless; that the real reason they attempt to oust him is because he will not submit his trust, which came from Mrs. Eddy, to the dictation of these directors. That is all. That is what they are really trying to do, and that they are getting up charges which they really do not believe in and for which there is no foundation, as an ostensible excuse.

The Master. I do not recall anything in the pleadings that raises a question about the Sunday schools or the literature of the church regarding Sunday schools.

Mr. Krauthoff. If your Honor please, the case involves the literature of the Church in its entirety, the claim of the plaintiffs being that they have the right to publish the literature of the Church in its entirety, without any control on the part of The Mother Church of its own literature. We are offering to prove that an essential part of this literature is articles written on Sunday schools, which in and of themselves are created and provided for by the Church Manual, which, in the very nature of things, cannot be accurately treated from the standpoint of Christian Science without adhering to the Manual; and that this man, this defendant, does not regard it as expedient to keep in office as a trustee to publish literature on the subject of Sunday schools, a man who is not loyal to this Manual. Now, that is the whole case so far as the plaintiffs are concerned. He claims the right to write articles on our Sunday schools, and sell them in our churches without our having anything to say about it.

The Master. I think we must begin by confining ourselves to those specifications of want of good faith which are brought up by the pleadings. I shall exclude this at present.

Mr. Krauthoff. And we shall note our exception."

Said witness also testified that he had been active in Christian Science work in the local church at Kansas City, Missouri, and that in such work he came in contact with the work of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church; that the Manual provides that each branch church shall have a lecture each year, and in compliance therewith the churches employ the lecturers, who are appointed by the Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church in Boston; that no lectures are given in Christian Science churches other than those given by members of the Board

of Lectureship of The Mother Church; that Christian Scientists do not attend lectures on Christian Science by any others than those who are members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church; that some of said lectures are published from time to time by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and when so published are sold by said Society to Christian Scientists and members of The Mother Church at large, and to the reading rooms of branch churches. Said witness was then asked the following question:—

"Q. Do you regard it as expedient to have in charge of the publication of lectures delivered by members of The Mother Church a person who is not obedient to the Church Manual?"

Mr. Whipple. That I object to, if your Honor please.

A. No.

Mr. Krauthoff. The answer may be stricken from the record.

Mr. Krauthoff. The point we make about that, if your Honor please, is this: The Christian Science Publishing Society claims the right to publish lectures on Christian Science and to sell them to branch churches of The Mother Church, without The Mother Church having anything to say about what shall be contained in those lectures. Mr. Rowlands has been removed from office by vote of Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Dickey is charged with bad faith in the casting of that vote. We now offer to prove by Mr. Dickey, as one of the elements of good faith, that he regards it as an expedient reason within the meaning of the Deed of Trust to remove from office any trustee of the Christian Science Publishing Society who claims the right which I have described.

The Master. Mr. Dickey, as I understand the matter, voted for Mr. Rowlands' removal on certain specified grounds.

Mr. Krauthoff. Yes.

The Master. Is this one of the certain specified grounds?

Mr. Krauthoff. The question of the right of the Board of Directors to give directions to the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society is one of the certain specified grounds. The claim in the bill is that we asked the directors to sign a memorandum giving the directors full control of the periodicals.

The Master. I do not find it among the specified grounds; perhaps you can point it out.

Mr. Krauthoff. The lectures, of course, were not mentioned in terms, but the specified grounds are very comprehensive. May I have the bill just a minute?

The Master. I think you had better come at once to the proof of good faith in regard to the specified grounds. I am very anxious to avoid going into any field that will take us beyond the issues in the case.

Mr. Krauthoff. As I understand it, if your Honor please, that is one of the controversies in this case, whether the Publishing Society can publish lectures and sell them to the Christian Science churches, and in the reading rooms of the Christian Science churches, without those churches having anything to do with the publication of them. In addition to that, if your Honor please, there is another issue tendered by this bill, and that is that The Mother Church be enjoined from establishing any publishing house of its own and publishing any literature of any kind. That is one of the prayers of the bill; and we have upon that the right to show the importance, not only of the literature as to lectures, but the literature as to everything. It goes to the very heart and the kernel of the controversy—the right of The Mother Church to control its literature, consisting, among other things, of published lectures.

The Master. I think I shall have to exclude it, on the same ground that I excluded the other.

Mr. Krauthoff. We note an exception to that.

The Master. Certainly."

Said witness also testified that in the work that he did at Kansas City, Missouri, he became acquainted with the nature of the reading rooms conducted by branch churches, and that he has since become more familiar with the work of the reading rooms done generally; that all the literature that is published by the Christian Science Publishing Society is sold in these reading rooms, together with the Bible and the works of Mary Baker Eddy; that the reading rooms are conducted by the branch churches under the supervision of a librarian appointed or elected by the church; that The Mother Church conducts several of such reading rooms of its own; that nothing except the literature above mentioned is sold in these reading rooms; that the literature sold in the reading rooms includes the periodicals published by the Christian Science Publishing Society and The Christian Science Monitor; that this literature is also sold in the church buildings on Wednesdays, following the testimonial meetings; that the branch churches, through their reading rooms, purchase said literature from the Publishing Society; that said reading rooms are conducted as activities of the branch churches and of The Mother Church. He was then asked the following question:—

"Q. Do you regard it as expedient to have a trustee of the Christian Science Publishing Society, a trustee selling literature to the reading rooms of your churches and claiming the sole right to do it, who is not in every particular loyal to the Church Manual of The Mother Church?"

Mr. Whipple. That, if your Honor please, is evidently objectionable on the same ground.

The Master. I will make the same ruling on that.

Mr. Krauthoff. And we will take the same exception."

With regard to the evidence excluded as appears by the foregoing agreed statement, the Master stated that said evidence, if admitted, would

not have altered or changed any finding contained in his Report.

81. Two motions in writing, presented to me on behalf of the defendants other than Dittmore on February 2 and 3, 1920, before final settlement of the draft of my Report, are filed with said Report and may be considered as appended thereto.

The first of said motions asks that the present case be reopened—

"for the purpose of taking further testimony bearing upon the issue whether or not the defendant Dittmore was a Director at the time of the bringing of this Bill."

This motion was denied, in view of the statements above made in paragraph 78, and also because at no time after August 2, 1919, and before the submission of my draft Report on December 20, 1919, was there any notice from said defendants that they desired the case reopened for the purpose stated in the motion.

In view of the above, I am unable to believe that said defendants can properly be said to have been taken by surprise as alleged in their motion, or to believe that the reopening of the case at this stage would be fair to the other parties therein.

The second motion asks the Master to fix a date for a hearing in the case No. 30,788, and pending the hearings therein to suspend the settling and filing of the report in the present case. If the question referred to in the first motion is to be passed upon in the present case.

In so far as this motion refers to the present case it is covered by what has been said regarding the first motion. In so far as it refers to No. 30,788 it was not regarded as proper for consideration in this connection and it was denied.

Also on February 2, 1920, still another motion was presented by the same defendants entitled in both the cases 30,654 and 30,788. It is also filed herewith and to be considered as appended hereto. This motion I declined to consider, for reasons already stated in this paragraph, and because entitled in both cases.

82. I was requested by the defendants other than Dittmore, after said draft copy of my Report had been submitted, to insert in par. 34, pp. 32, 33 above, a statement that a letter from Mrs. Eddy to the Directors, Ex. 459, and a notice published in the Christian Science Sentinel over her signature, Ex. 637, might be referred to in connection with the findings there made. This request being objected to on behalf of the plaintiffs, it was declined; the exhibits not adding anything material, in my opinion, to the findings elsewhere made in the Report.

The above was finally settled as the draft of my Report, and notice thereof given to the parties or counsel on February 21, 1920. Thereafter written objections thereto, which are filed herewith and to be considered as appended to this Report were brought in as follows:—

On behalf of the defendant Dittmore, on February 26, 1920.

On behalf of the five other defendants, on February 27, 1920.

Sunday, February 22, and Monday, February 23, were legal holidays in Massachusetts.

No objections were brought in on behalf of the plaintiffs.

No changes are made in the above draft of the Report as finally settled, by reason of any of the objections brought in as above stated.

On this sixth day of March, 1920, I make the foregoing my final Report and file the same in Court.

FREDERIC DODGE, Master.

Publisher's Note.—The above is a verbatim copy of the printed report furnished by the Master.

The following correspondence is published by request.

THE EDITOR.

March 4, 1920.

Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends:—

The Christian Science Board of Directors instructs me to request you to publish in the Monitor, Sentinel, and Journal the letter to the members of The Mother Church of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

The Directors request that the same be published in the Monitor when the Master's report is published, and published in the Sentinel and Journal as soon as possible thereafter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Charles E. Jarvis, Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors.

March—1920.

To the Members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dear Co-workers:—

In the suit brought by the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society against the Directors of The Mother Church, the Master has now filed a report of his findings and conclusions. Much of the report is unfavorable, but it is not a final decision; it is subject to review by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, first by a single justice thereof, and later by the full court of five justices. At least some months are likely to elapse before their final decision can be obtained.

Among the Master's findings favorable to the Church are the following: He has found that all the By-Laws in the 89th or final edition of the Manual were approved by Mary Baker Eddy; that they were adopted for The Mother Church by its Board of Directors; and that they always have been accepted as the by-laws of The Mother Church by its entire membership. These findings recognize Mrs. Eddy's authorship of our Church Manual; they also affirm all that is legally essential to the stability of The Mother Church as a permanent organization. Mrs. Eddy's work as the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science only needs

the clear understanding and active cooperation of Christian Scientists.

The discernment, steadfastness, and unity of Christian Scientists have been tested before. So once more we may be assured by these words of our beloved Leader: "Built on the rock, our church will stand the storms of ages" (Miscellaneous Writings, page 140).

Faithfully yours,

Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon, Annie M. Knott

The Christian Science Board of Directors.

March 6, 1920.

Christian Science Board of Directors, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends:—

Your letter to the Board of Trustees, requesting the publication in the Monitor, Sentinel, and Journal of a letter to the members of The Mother Church in the form which you send us, has been given careful consideration.

When it became clear that the difference of opinion between the Directors and the Trustees as to their relative responsibilities in connection with the administration of the trust created by our Leader, would have to be submitted to the decision of the Court, the Trustees adopted the rule that the Monitor should report only the actual proceedings in court, without comment, and that the other publications should contain no report. This rule was adopted because the Trustees felt strongly that the organs of the Church provided by our Leader—not as the personal organs of the Board of Directors or any of its members, or of the Board of Trustees or any of its members, but solely for promoting and extending Christian Science throughout the world—should not be involved in controversies which might arise among the members of either board as to the scope of their respective duties.

This rule was approved by the Court very early in the proceedings, and since then has been strictly adhered to with the assent and acquiescence of all the parties.

While the communication which you request to be published is clearly not within the rule, containing, as it does, comments on the Master's Report, we have decided, in view of the nature of your request, to make it an exception, and accordingly have requested the editors to publish your letters and our reply.

In this connection, however, and to prevent any misunderstanding, may we say that the Master's findings, which you quote as favorable to the Church, were made not only without contention to the contrary, but with the Trustees' cordial approval.

May we add also that the Trustees, having felt constrained by the attempted removal of one of their members from his office to submit the whole question at issue to the Court, decided to await its decision, and until such decision to make no comment or statement of their position. Accordingly, adhering to this rule, we shall offer no comment upon the Master's report until the same has been accepted and confirmed by the Court.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) David B. Ogden, Secretary.

CANADA'S POSTAL SURPLUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The report of the Canadian Postmaster-General has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons and shows a surplus of revenue of some \$2,000,000. The net revenue for the fiscal year 1918-19 was \$21,602,126.62, an increase of \$257,318.20 as against an expenditure of \$19,273,583.94, an increase of \$1,227,056.04. The surplus of revenue for the fiscal year over expenditures was \$2,328,542.71. There were on March 31, 1919, 12,290 post offices in operation in the Dominion. New offices opened during the year numbered 130, while 462 were closed, chiefly because of the extension of rural mail delivery routes. Of these, 31 new ones were inaugurated during the year, making a total of 3705 in operation.

TEACHERS GIVE UP PROFESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—S. H. Forrest, retiring president of the Manitoba Teachers' Association, predicted that there would be no new teachers to supply the lack of them in Manitoba schools next year. In a special report presented he declared that domestic and unskilled telephone operators were the only employees in the whole province receiving smaller salaries than teachers. Men teachers were getting out of the profession. In 1900 the proportion of men was 37 per cent, in 1910 it was 23 per cent, and in 1919 it went down to 16 per cent.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—All round wage increases averaging 27 per cent are sought by the various classes of building trades workmen in the schedules the Building Trades Council is now negotiating with the Builders' Exchange. Bricklayers and stonemasons who are receiving 85 cents an hour seek \$1 an hour. Carpenters seek to have their 75 cents an hour increased to \$1. Builders' laborers who are at present getting 55 cents want 75 cents.

ONTARIO LUMBER SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—A deputation from the building trades unions will shortly visit the Premier, Hon. E. C. Drury and Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Ontario, and ask that Ontario timber lands be developed by the government immediately. The shortage of lumber is so acute that officials of the unions foresee a stoppage of work unless dry lumber can be secured.

## MR. ASQUITH UPON LIQUOR CONTROL

Former British Premier States Local Veto Ought to Be Applied to England and Wales

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PAISLEY, Scotland.—Temperance reformers regard as a triumph for their cause the victory achieved by H. H. Asquith in the recent by-election. The former Premier's attitude on the liquor question secured him many votes, an attitude that he made known in the course of one of his election addresses. His statement on temperance was brief, covering only about half a dozen lines.

"The Scottish Temperance Act now about to become operative," he said, "was passed by the Liberal Government, of which I was the head. The principle which it embodies of full local control of the liquor traffic ought, in my opinion, to be applied to England and Wales."

Not content with this brief statement of his position, a series of questions was addressed to him by the Scottish Temperance Party. The first of these drew his attention to the fact that the United States of America had abandoned semi-prohibition and enacted national prohibition, and asked him if he would give a lead to a similar demand for Scotland. In his reply Mr. Asquith said he was not in favor of immediate total prohibition. In answer to the other questions, which were in the nature of a criticism of the Scottish Temperance Act, he stated that this act, in his judgment, represented the most substantial advance in temperance legislation which had been achieved in Scotland, and he believed that it commanded the approval of the vast majority of the Scottish people.

Nationalization Not Favored

It would appear that politicians generally in Scotland are inclined to wait on the results produced by the application of the Scottish Temperance Act at the end of the present year, if the attitude of the three candidates is to be taken as typical. The Coalition representative, J. A. D. MacKean, stated to the Scottish Temperance Party that he strongly objected to the nationalization or the municipalization of the liquor traffic. With regard to the Scottish Temperance Act he was in favor of the people voting "no licence," but it ought to be possible to do so without having to petition for the vote, as was necessary according to the act. The act was a recognition of the idea of local option, but it was not complete enough. At the same time he was not in favor of national prohibition.

The Labor candidate, J. M. Biggar, like his political opponents, stated that he was not in favor of national prohibition. He wanted the people to have the opportunity under the Local Veto Act to vote for prohibition, but he believed that as the act now stood the result would be either, "no change" or "reduction" in the number of the licences.

Issue of Vast Importance

The replies of all three candidates were not to the liking of the advocates of total prohibition who foresee the postponing of the issue which they deem of such vast importance to the well-being of the nation. It is somewhat extraordinary that greater pressure was not put upon the candidates with respect to the question, especially when it is remembered that the former member for the constituency, Sir John MacCallum, was such a whole-hearted advocate of national prohibition. But it may be that Mr. Asquith, occupying as he does such an important position in the political world, had opened up so many questions of importance that this one was forced to take a comparatively subsidiary position.

Because of the attitude of the candidates, E. Scrymgeour, secretary of the Scottish National Prohibition Party, has stated "that as none of the candidates was standing for national prohibition, it would be necessary, in order to promote the prohibition movement, at future elections to put forward candidates who would demand national prohibition."

## FRENCH TRIBUTE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A select crowd gathered at the Sorbonne recently in honor of the League of Nations. The retiring and incoming presidents of the French Republic, Raymond Poincaré and Paul Deschanel, as well as Léon Bourgeois, President of the Senate, were present, as were also Marshal Pétain and many members of the diplomatic corps.

Léon Bourgeois defined in what sense the Peace Treaty should, in his opinion, be executed. "It must not be executed in a spirit of persecution and of hatred, but in one of strict justice. Germany must feel the uselessness of all revolt, and convince herself, since she only believes in force, that it is the force of right which will henceforth be sovereign." He expressed his confidence in the League of Nations regarding Labor and the essentials of international life, and insisted upon the fact that it is in the centers of education that the different countries can prepare that propaganda which will put an end to war.

Raymond Poincaré defined the rôle of the League of Nations, in the viability of which he firmly believes. "No doubt it will be neither a permanent council nor even a periodical assembly of the delegates of the nations which will instantaneously change the souls of men," he declared. "On the morrow of a war in which so much blood has been shed, we still see too many incendiary passions slumbering in different parts of the globe, and too many nations striving to overstep the

limits assigned to them. But already a great deal has been done when the members of the League are ready to engage themselves to respect, and maintain against all exterior aggression, the territorial integrity and the political independence of each of the signatory powers."

"It is also a great deal accomplished that the nations should engage to immediately declare to any disturber of the world's peace: 'Since you have violated the pact, since you have broken off all commercial and financial relations with us immediately, and we forbid our respective citizens to have any relations whatever with yours.'"

The Assembly listened to these words with deep attention.

## SYRIAN INDEPENDENCE AND UNITY DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—An open letter was recently published in the "Journal de Beyrouth," addressed to Emir Feisal, on his arrival in Syria. Most newspapers here have reproduced passages from this letter, and have emphasized the authority and standing of the writer, Ahmed Salaheddine Rifai. Passages therefrom are as follows:

"Your adversaries have said to us 'Feisal will claim again a throne as a crown' but we have answered them that 'Feisal only wishes to form an independent nation, free and united.' Behold, you are now before them, such as you always were, lofty, energetic, disinterested and following a high ideal. Your Highness knows full well that the kingdom which you so nobly seek to found, can only be set up, upon the shoulders of a free and united nation. If independence requires that the people themselves should be consulted, they would ask first what steps you have already taken."

"The nation therefore wishes to know if there is really independence and unity, if there is really to be a protectorate, a mandate, or a collaboration, and if the latter, then what is the extent of that collaboration. The politicians have only, by their attitude and their duplicity, sought their own interests; they have provoked enmity between us and a power which has always been our friend, and which was sympathetic toward us. The country has been an open field for intrigues and political passions. Although you have not yet arrived at a definite solution of the Syrian question, you have already been in negotiation with the French Government, and we can but hope that your efforts will help to ameliorate the conditions of this unhappy people. We hope that your presence in Syria, will speedily terminate the present state of things."

## REPORT SAYS JEWISH WOMEN WILL VOTE

NEW YORK, New York.—Jewish women in Palestine have been granted the vote, and will be eligible for election to the Constituent Assembly, according to a cable message received from London by the Zionist Organization of America. The message from the International Zionist Organization stated that the Assembly would convene soon to formulate a constitution.

## ATTEMPT TO GATHER NEWS BY WIRELESS

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The first actual attempt to gather news by wireless from all parts of the United States will be put into operation here during the Cleveland Electrical Show.

A huge wireless station capable of receiving messages from across the ocean, brought here by United States marines from Philadelphia, has been set up. Amateurs everywhere are asked to send 50-word news bulletins to the station between 9 o'clock in the morning and midnight.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

More Good Results Than Claimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Notwithstanding all this," said Bird S. Coler, commissioner of public charities, in speaking of his disapproval of the method by which prohibition was accomplished in the United States, "facts are facts, and, judging from the results in this department, which is the one place above all others where the immediate effects of doing away with the saloon and strong liquors can be seen, prohibition is accomplishing more good results than the extreme advocates have ever claimed."

"The alcoholic wards in the Department of Public Charities and Bellevue and allied hospitals are doing practically nothing. We are closing most of the floors of the municipal lodging houses. For the last few weeks we have had more employees than patients. In fact, those coming to us recently are more or less vagrants, which are properly 'workhouse' cases. The man who has left his employment through intoxication and is down and out for a few days, without money, looking for another job, has practically ceased to exist."

Mr. Coler said that there are almost 1000 vacancies in public and private hospitals, for a type of cases, many of which he said came from over-indulgence in alcoholic beverages. "We are having less commitments of children," he continued. "While some of the results are due to better times and higher wages, nevertheless that does not account for the decrease in the alcoholic wards. From what I personally have seen in a short time of the effect of only a partial enforcement of the law, and that we have had since the first of July, I feel positive that no majority of our citizenship of excellent men and women will go back to the old conditions."

"While I am strongly in favor of the new referendums in order that the discussion may be finally closed, they will only result in reaffirming the constitutional amendment. This statement is not made for any political purposes other than my duty as caretaker and guardian of the dependents of the city of New York. I feel it incumbent upon me as such to present to the public the actual facts and will do so upon every occasion offered."

"Private societies or organizations seeking increased subscriptions from the general public on the ground that conditions among the poor today are worse than heretofore are simply obtaining money under false pretenses."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—Prohibition has closed one of Kansas City's jails, the one in which Jackson County prisoners serving sentences of one month to one year were held.

"Since the passing of liquor," said Ralph S. Latschaw, criminal judge, in ordering the jail abandoned, "men no longer are committing those misdemeanors which bring county jail sentences."

The result is that the average population of the jail has fallen to less than 10 prisoners. Formerly the average was more than 50. Closing the jail, the judge estimates, will save the county \$50,000 a year. The old jail is historic, one wing having been built in 1826.

SERBIANS IN COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts.—Smith College has just admitted two Serbian girls. They are of a group of 60 young men and women who have been brought to the United States for education by the Serbian Educational



## NEW MENACE SEEN IN HEALTH BUREAU

Apprehension Felt That Federal  
Department Would Blanket,  
if Not Efface, Further Prog-  
ress in Industrial Chemistry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The proposal advanced by certain interests and associations for the expansion of the federal public health service through establishment of a new department of health, as provided by Representative McDuffie in a bill introduced into the House in June, 1919, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, would blanket seriously, if not efface, the industrial side of recent chemical progress in the United States, in the opinion of Charles M. Russell, member of the New York Bar, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

This measure proposes the appointment by the President of a secretary of public health to be a member of his Cabinet; also an assistant secretary at salaries of \$12,000 and \$7,500, respectively, and an annual appropriation of \$10,000,000 for carrying on the work.

"Just imagine for a moment," said Mr. Russell, "the possibilities of a department which has been confined largely to distribution of a variegated literature and display of equally as variegated motion pictures, as a warning against an onrushing national calamity which science has not indicated either to exist or to be dangerously advancing, assuming to take jurisdiction, merely as a side line of its real potential purpose, over an activity so fraught with influence upon the next generation and upon the destinies of this country, as the chemical industry, which, during the past three years, has forced to the front of the industrial functioning of this country."

### Proposal Called Startling

"The suggestion that a new cabinet bureau to be known as the Department of Public Health should take over the food and drug department and the bureau of chemistry, with its various allied interests, and control and operate the same from a medicinal standpoint, as has been urged in the submission of a bill proposing to create a cabinet department under the published regulations in the reports of the Public Health Service, and through the proposed formation of a committee of three members of the Senate and three of the House to make recommendations thereon by June 1, 1920, as proposed by Senator France of Maryland in what is known as the France Concurrent Resolution, No. 14, adopted by the Senate and now awaiting action by the House, seems so startling as to be hardly believable."

Opponents of this resolution interpret this as an attempt to establish a state system of medicine, untrammelled in the exercise of its authority, which would override all state laws and regulate, or seek to regulate, all relations of private life.

"This is a fact," continues Mr. Russell, "which the trend of recent proposals in legislation, departmental legislation and association bulletins shows to be all too true, and beneath and behind which lurks the possibility of a realization of that most important of pro-German hopes, that the utmost exclusive foreign monopoly heretofore preeminent in chemical industrial activities may not be effaced by the strides recently taken therein by the United States. Think of the lines of progress and industry which this merely incidental department of public service would assume to control and operate, perhaps, through the influence or domination of medical associations."

### Innumerable Divisions

"There are innumerable divisions of chemistry and chemical technology alone which would at the outset fairly swamp the mental adaptability of the proposed limited department. Then there are the divisions of physical science, of engineering, of psychology, anthropology, agriculture, geology, geography and medical science. These are all so variously associated with chemical connection or demonstration as to be inseparable therefrom, and these various branches of this important and vital science are now being brought together under the direction of our most eminent chemists, in order that that which is most practical and essential to human advance may be brought out of these crossbred sciences—a splendid job to be put in the hands of a public health service."

"Of the extensive possibilities of governmental aid to the chemical industry, foremost in the public mind, naturally, is that dealing with the preparation of deadly explosives and the prominent part the chemical energy of the country has played and must play in future warfare—a department alone more worthy of a Cabinet reference than many of the suggested departments which recent legislation has proposed. Would the people in a time of war feel like handing over the question of serious chemical investigations to a medical department? If not in time of war, why should it now be suggested that such a department have control over the operation of such important functions in the time of peace?"

### Question of Agriculture

"Then there comes the relation of the chemical industry of the country to the future of its agriculture, a food question in time of peace or war which has been recently shown to be a momentous, if not the most momentous question presented to civilization. Natural fertilizers have lost in the

race with demand most hopelessly, and the future of the food supply of the world may be said to depend upon chemical regeneration. What would a medical department do with this gigantic problem?"

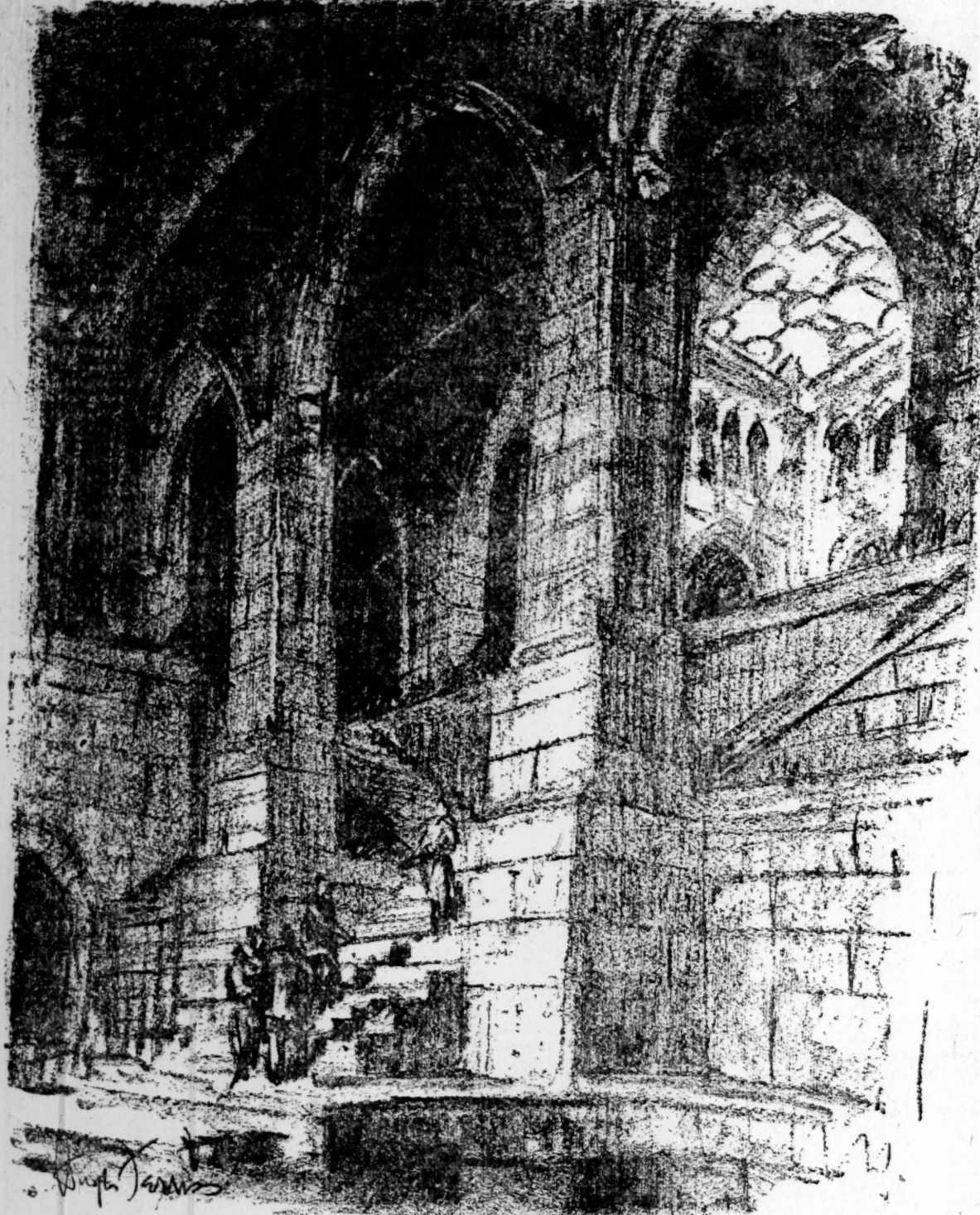
"What would the commercial interests of the country think of placing in the hands of a medical department the innumerable questions which have arisen in connection with the chemis-

## THE NEW CAPITOL AT OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Owing to the fact that the tower of the new Parliament Buildings has not yet been constructed, the temporary main entrance to the House of Com-

other board acting under police regulations, or otherwise, to compel by resolutions, order, or proceedings of any kind, the vaccination of any child, or person of any age; or making vaccination a condition precedent to the attendance at any public or private school in the State of Utah, either as pupil or teacher."

The meeting of the society was held at the residence of Dr. J. C.



Detail of the new Canadian Parliament Buildings; stairway leading to the Commons lobby

try of dyestuffs and textiles, playing one of the most important parts in the commerce of the United States today? Or of the chemistry of steel, concrete and other prime requisites of construction; of rubbers, gums, and compositions; of combustion, of fuel, and last, but not necessarily least, the need of a department exclusively to care for the economic necessities for utilization of the nation's waste products? These, if properly cared for, and chemically treated and preserved, might be of such economic importance as to make amends for the loss of the taxes on the sale of alcohols now so restricted or prohibited, and make unnecessary in another time of conflict the overburdening taxes upon imports or of the loans for all requirements, which a properly organized nation ought fully to prepare for in a time of peace.

"No department of government functioning in its relation to agriculture, sanitation, warfare, or the providing of the necessities of life, needs such careful attention from the government for the affording of those opportunities under which it may function at its best, as the chemical industry of the United States, which is apparently proposed to be side-tracked into a merely incidental attachment to a medical or Public Health Department."

"Why should there not be fewer attempts at the enlarging of or creation of department of personal inquisition and the restriction of personal liberty, and the sounding of that unanswerable demand of present-day civilization for greater attention to and extension of those departments making so vitally for human comfort and necessity—a field which legislators, publicists, and personally-to-be-benefited associations of professional men apparently fear to tread?"

### CHARTER AMENDMENT OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Before the legislative committee, representatives of Labor opposed amendments sought by the city of Winnipeg to its charter. The amendments were suggested by the Citizens League, and provided among other things for the election of aldermen "at large," instead of under the ward system as at present. S. J. Farmer, heading a delegation of opposing Labor representatives, charged that the proposed changes were reactionary and intended to restrict the city franchise, for the purpose of giving a monopoly in voting to the property interests.

### PLEBISCITE IN SILESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office.

THE HAGUE, Holland.—According to an appeal published recently in the Dutch press, all Silesians in Holland are asked to return to their own country as soon as possible, in order to take part in the plebiscite to be held on the question whether upper Silesia is to continue German or not. "If every Silesian does his duty," says the appeal, "upper Silesia will remain German."

## SUGAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The latest move here in continuing sugar development is the announcement that a central factory is to be established in the parish of Trelawny, which in the great days of sugar was preeminently the sugar parish of the island, but which has in the downfall of sugar sunk both in prosperity and in population. The new factory which is to handle 3000 tons, will be placed at Long Pond Estate.

## ANTI-VACCINATION LAW IS DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office.

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The Anti-Vaccination Society of New Jersey decided to have introduced in the state Senate a bill prohibiting compulsory vaccination of any person. The bill will be patterned after the Utah law, whose brevity and forcefulness has won the admiration of the society. The Utah law states: "It shall be unlawful for any board of health, board of education, or any

## HIGH PRICES AND THE AVERAGE MAN

Protests of Prominent Citizens  
Against Extravagance Held  
Up to the Light of What  
People Get for Their Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Every little while some prominent person makes known his views on economic questions. There is undoubtedly a great deal of unrest at present, and prices are high. Many prominent citizens feel that, as prominent citizens, it is their business to set the world right on these things, and they undertake to do so at considerable length.

There is a general formula which is coming to be pretty generally recognized. It is that the people are to blame for high prices, not the groups who are in a position, because of their economic power, to fix those prices by deciding how much of a given commodity may be produced. "The people will not buy good cloth at reasonable prices," says Mr. Prominent Citizen. "They will not buy clothing at low cost. No, they must have the best. They are extravagant, they do not practice thrift. They are making a great deal of money now and they are spending it foolishly. They don't know how to take care of their money."

The views of Mr. Prominent Citizen are prominently portrayed and displayed on every possible occasion, but Mr. Average Man gets very little chance to tell his side of the story. In fact, he gets so little attention that most people don't know who he is or what he looks like. They are very much surprised, sometimes, to find that he looks remarkably like themselves.

To begin with, Mr. Average Man is one who has to work for his living. As a rule, he is never very far ahead of the game—seldom far enough ahead to stop for more than a long breath. Perhaps it is because he is so close to his own problems, because they so insistently break in upon him, that he cannot view them with the same dispassionate interest that characterizes Mr. Prominent Citizen. Perhaps his views are incorrect, and that he would do much better to listen more carefully to his self-appointed mentor. But such views as he has are his own, and they may throw some light on the matter.

### Clothes at Reasonable Price

"I wish they would tell me where I can get good clothes at a reasonable price," said Average Man No. 1 to the writer. He was a young college man, not long out, and engaged for the time being in the business of teaching school. "I don't know much about clothes, I'll admit; I've never worked in a clothing store, and I have to take things more or less on trust. But I have found from experience that in the past, when I could buy a good suit for \$35 or so, it was economy to buy that suit; the cheaper grades would neither wear so well nor look so well. Now, with the enormous increases in price, on all kinds of clothing, I am unable to find clothing that to my unpracticed eye looks as good as the suits I used to get for \$35, though they want me to pay twice as much. I cannot find an overcoat at any price within my means, and have had to do without a new one

I had to buy a suit, and decided to buy a cheap one, in the hope that it might perhaps do for the winter. I don't know what to buy, perhaps, but I should certainly welcome the opportunity to buy clothing in which I could feel some confidence at a reasonable price."

Miss Average Young Woman says that she is much criticized for her extravagance in the buying of shoes. "But I don't believe even the harshest of my critics would contend that I can do without them," she says. "Now I had to pay \$8 for the last pair I bought, and that is considerably less than most of the shoes I see in the store windows. There are places still where shoes can be had for \$5, but an \$8 pair gives double the equivalent in wear, and almost everybody knows it."

### More Money in Savings Bank

"I believe very strongly that people do not buy expensive things because they insist on getting rid of their money. In fact, the very people who tell us we do say at almost the same moment that the country is remarkably prosperous because there is more money going into the savings banks than ever before. I had rather trust the testimony of the savings banks regarding the economy of the people than the superficial views of certain great men who monopolize the newspapers."

"If people buy expensive goods, it is because they cannot afford to buy cheap goods—cheap shoes that wear out in the first rain, clothes that go to pieces in a few months' wear, rubbish of all sorts made to sell but not to use." The man who must watch his expenses cannot afford to buy rubbish, and he buys goods marked with high prices in self-defense.

Mrs. Average Housewife is primarily disturbed over food costs.

"They say I'm extravagant," she said. "Maybe I am, but I find that eggs which I buy strictly warranted and specially guaranteed, all of which means, little, for 75 cents a dozen, include some that are not merely a bit removed from the fresh stage, but actually rotten. If I pay a dollar a dozen, it isn't because I want to but because I can't afford to buy rotten eggs at 75 cents a dozen."

"I did not want to pay 22 cents a pound for sugar, but the grocery man would not sell it for less. I would rather pay low prices for what I buy, but I can't afford to pay any price, however low, for goods that I can't use."

"If housewives could have real assurance that what they are offered at low prices is edible and nourishing and of good value, they would buy it. If they do not buy low-priced goods, it is because they lack confidence in them."

### LABOR AND EMPLOYERS AGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—No difficulties are anticipated between the Winnipeg builders exchange and employees on wage scales this year, it has been announced by A. E. Godsmark, secretary of the exchange. At a joint meeting of representatives of both labor and employers both sides agreed to abide by an arrangement entered into subsequent to the general strike of last year subject to a sliding scale based on the cost of living. The schedules are not completed but the carpenters will probably get about \$1 an hour with the bricklayers going about 15 cents an hour more.

## LIQUOR STILL SOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Restrictions Which Obtained  
During War All Off Pending  
Determination of Status of  
Islands as to Amendment

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

MANILA, Philippine Islands.—When the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States went into force there was one spot under the flag of that nation where no attempt was made to interfere with the sale of alcohol. In the Philippine Islands everything was wide open and the lid was not on even in such places as the Army and Navy Club at Manila, which was dry during the war. The reason for this state of affairs lies in the confusion existing as to the exact status of the Philippines with relation to the subject.

This situation exists. It is explained, because the Supreme Court in the United States has held that no legislation enacted by the American Congress applies to the Philippines unless the Philippines is specifically mentioned in the statute. This same ruling holds true as to the United States Constitution, and its amendments. For example, an American citizen is guaranteed the right of trial by jury under the Constitution, but in the Philippines this right does not exist. The point was fought out in a case which went to the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

### Not Specifically Mentioned

Now the Prohibition Amendment forbids the sale of alcohol for beverage purposes in the United States and "all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The Philippines are not specifically mentioned, but it is the general opinion of most lawyers that the wording includes and applies to the islands. Such was the idea of the leading Filipino politicians. Over a year ago a measure was introduced in the Philippine Legislature providing for limited prohibition, and it had the support of Governor-General Harrison and of Manuel Quezon, the president of the Senate. With such powerful backing it is likely that the measure would have been approved, but while it was still under consideration the great landslide came in the states and the amendment to the federal Constitution was ratified. Nothing further was done on the local bill under the assumption that it was no longer necessary.

It is unfortunate, however, that the Volstead bill for the enforcement of the Federal Prohibition Amendment does not provide for any penalties for traffic in liquor in the Philippines. Also, due to the apathy of the local officials at Manila and uncertainty as to conditions, the old system of issuing licenses and collecting taxes and duties on alcoholic liquors has been continued. The Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands inquired of the Attorney-General of the United States as long ago as last April, 1919, whether the federal amendment applied to the Philippines. The only answer he received was to the effect that the Attorney-General did not wish to render any opinion since the matter would in any event be taken to the courts to decide. He said that the Philippine Legislature could take action by passing a similar law in the exact terms of the federal statutes.

### Efforts Have Been Made

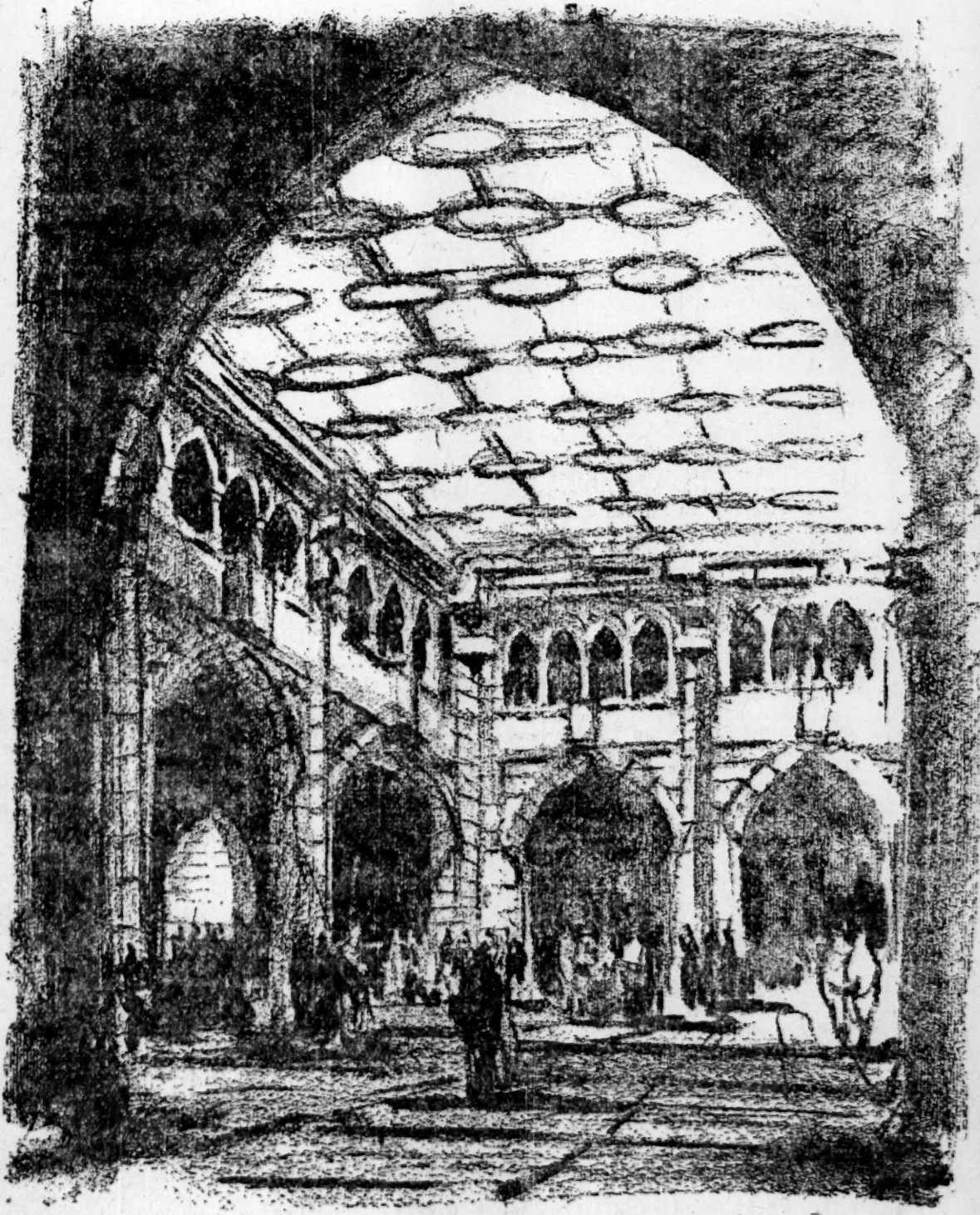
Energetic efforts have been made by local leaders in the Protestant churches and by the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association to secure results. In the first place it was desired that the Philippine Legislature pass an enforcement bill providing penalties for the infraction of the federal amendment. Secondly, whether this was done or not local officials were urged to take administrative action by refusing to issue new licenses to collect taxes on liquors, or to permit the importation of foreign liquors. Unfortunately that element in the business community which has been most prominently represented at legislative hearings on the subject has been composed of all the Americans and Europeans who were interested in the perpetuation of the traffic, and up to the present writing nothing tangible has been done. Collector of Internal Revenue Wenceslao Trinidad states that he has received no orders from superior authority to alter the rulings and practices of the bureau as to licenses of distillers and brewers, and until such orders are received he does not propose to take any steps.

Ever since the departure of General Greene the rules as to the use of alcoholic liquors prescribed on all soldiers of the army and navy during the war have been laxly enforced. The results have been unfortunate. The present situation is a very delicate one and from the point of view of all friends of prohibition is a disgraceful state of affairs. It is earnestly to be hoped that some action will be taken promptly to clear up the present muddle.

### ONTARIO WANTS REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—A deputation of prohibitionists, representing the Ontario Referendum Committee, called on the Ontario Cabinet and asked the members to lose no time in applying for a federal referendum under the Canada Temperance Act on the question of prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquor into the Province from outside points. Although liquor may not at present be sold in Ontario it may be purchased outside and brought in. The referendum is provided for by legislation passed last session by the Dominion Government and provides for the stoppage of importation into a province, if the people decide in favor of it.



The lobby or rotunda of the House of Commons in the new Canadian Parliament Buildings











## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Winter Butterflies in America

BY MARGARET W. MORLEY

Where are the butterflies in the cold winter time? Do you remember how they flitted about through the bright summer days? Do you remember how faintly they clung to the flowers with their long, slim legs, and sucked up the nectar with their long, slender tongues?

The butterfly's tongue looks like a stiff hair, and yet it is hollow, you know, and through it the little butterfly sucks up the sweet flower juices. When this hair-like tongue is not in use, it is coiled up tightly like a watch spring under the head of the butterfly. If you look carefully at any butterfly you can see this little watch-spring-like tongue coiled up all nicely out of the way, just where the mouth would be if the butterfly had a mouth. Its tongue takes the place of a mouth, you see. When the butterfly reaches a flower, it settles daintily on it, waves its wings a few times, then uncoils the long tongue and puts the tip of it down into the flower. The little tongue is so slender it can get to the honey in the tiny honey cups deep down in the thistle head, or in the wee little honey cups down in the daisy or the dandelion.

The butterflies in America are of somewhat different kinds from those in other parts of the world.

Of course everybody knows the little golden butterflies that go flitting about everywhere in the fields and gardens. You must have seen them many a time collected in great numbers about the edges of a mud puddle. What are they doing there? No doubt they are drinking the muddy water, which they seem to consider a great treat. Don't you remember how they all fly up when you go too near? And how they seem to fill the air with golden wings? Summer would not be quite like summer without these dainty elves. All summer long they are with us, in the gardens, in the fields, by the roadsides, everywhere that flowers bloom. But when winter comes, with its icy breath, and the flowers go, then the golden butterflies, sulphur butterflies we call them, are gone, too. You will see them no more until the spring warmth wakes up the flowers, then—one day, why, there are our sulphur butterflies dancing about as merrily as ever!

Butterflies, butterflies, where were you when snow and ice lay on the ground? Were you cold? What did you do with your dainty, golden wings?

See! I have found something. Oh, how pretty! What is it? That, my dear, is your golden butterfly. "Oh, no! that is no butterfly," you say. Like a little green jewel. It would make a pretty pendant for a gold chain. Yet it is alive, this hard, bright little green thing. I found it hidden away in the fence corner, and you must believe me when I tell you that your golden butterfly is all nicely folded up inside the green shell.

How did it get there? I shall have to tell you a story about that. Last summer, if you had looked carefully you might have found some little silken green caterpillars feeding on the pea vines or the clover leaves. After a while these little smooth green caterpillars began to stop eating, and one of them crawled away to the fence corner and there took firm hold with its hind feet. But in a day or two you could see that something wonderful was happening. The caterpillar's skin split open and then fell off, and underneath it was this little hard jewel case whose tip seemed to be glued fast to the fence rail. You see, the caterpillar had changed into this beautiful green chrysalis, as we call it, and as a chrysalis it passes the winter.

It will not be harmed by the cold because, you see, it rests safely until winter is over and the warm spring sunshine rouses it to action. Then what happens? The green chrysalis begins to move a little. Is the caterpillar coming out? No, indeed! A great change took place in the caterpillar when it became a chrysalis. And now something wonderful is about to happen. See! the chrysalis moves as though it were uneasy; it continues to wriggle a little until finally—what is this? It has cracked open! That is, the outer shell has cracked open, and through the crack a queer little limp thing with six long legs, two bright eyes, and two little, soft, fat wing pads pulls itself out. When it is all out it looks something like a sulphur butterfly, only who ever saw a sulphur butterfly with such queer-looking wings? Why, it couldn't fly at all with such small, thick—but wait! What is happening? Those stubby wings are spreading out! They are getting longer and thinner, until—there hangs our butterfly with its golden wings! As soon as its wings are thoroughly dry, off it will go, sailing about the flowers. Now, little yellow sunbeam on wings, we know how you spent the winter.

## The Sedge Warblers

Where the stream broadened and mixed with the river, there existed a dense and extensive rush bed—an island of rushes separated by a deep channel, some 12 or 14 yards in width from the bank. This was a favorite nesting place of the sedge warblers; occasionally as many as a dozen birds could be heard singing at the same time, although in no sense together, and the effect was indeed curious. This is not a song that spurts and gushes up fountain-like in the manner of the robin's, and of some other kinds, sprinkling the listener, so to speak, with a sparkling vocal spray; but it keeps low down, a song that flows along the surface gurgling and prattling like musical running water, in its shallow pebbly channel. Listening again, the similitude that seemed appropriate at first was cast aside for another, and then another still. The

hidden singers scattered all about their rushy island were small, fantastic, human minstrels, performing on a variety of instruments, some unknown, others recognizable—bones and castanets, tiny hurdy-gurdies, piccolos, banjos, tabors, and Pandean pipes in strange medley!—W. H. Hudson, in "Birds in Town and Village."



"Come buy a balloon"

## Balloons

Now boys, now girls, come buy a balloon.

"Twill fly so swiftly up to the moon; Come buy them, blue, red, yellow, or green, 'Tis the prettiest toy that ever was seen."

## A First Flight

One night I met a friend who, when last I had seen him, had been an officer in a cavalry regiment in France. We had not met for some time, and to my surprise he was wearing the badge of a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps, as it was then called. He told me he was an instructor at one of the military flying schools, so I jokingly said: "Well, now you'll be able to take me up for a ride." Imagine my astonishment and delight when he replied that he would certainly do so, and asked me to come down to the flying school the following week.

Naturally I was not going to miss a chance like that, and the next week I obtained a week's leave from camp, and made my way down to the aerodrome. Aerodromes were carefully guarded in those times, in case of unauthorized persons trying to enter them, and my uniform was not enough to enable me to pass the guard. However, after answering a lot of questions, they decided I was "all right," and I was taken along to the hangars where the machines were housed, and here I found my friend the pilot.

The plane we were to go up in was standing ready outside its hangar, and very clumsily I clambered in and settled down. The pilot took his seat after me and the mechanic started the propeller. Then, amidst a tremendous whirring from the engine and propeller, we began to "taxi" across the aerodrome.

I determined to watch for the moment when I could say, "We're flying!" I looked over the side as we sped faster and ever faster across the aerodrome, expecting every second that the moment would arrive, when suddenly—I saw the hedge go by beneath me, and realized that we had left the ground without my noticing it. As we gradually climbed higher and higher, more and more of London and the country spread out below us, though the view was not so clear as it might have been, owing to a heat haze. Railway lines stood out very plainly, and one could trace them for miles. Trams and trains seemed to crawl slowly about like caterpillars, and it was very funny to see the people moving about the roads and in their gardens like a lot of ants, only nothing like so busy.

It was curious that one did not notice when the aeroplane heeled over unless one was looking at the earth—and then it seemed as though the whole landscape suddenly slipped sideways. In fact it seemed as though it might have been, owing to a heat haze. Railway lines stood out very plainly, and one could trace them for miles. Trams and trains seemed to crawl slowly about like caterpillars, and it was very funny to see the people moving about the roads and in their gardens like a lot of ants, only nothing like so busy.

## The Village Bakeshop

"Can this be the village I know so well?" thought the girl as she crossed the highway and stopped in front of the little bakeshop of her home town. Linger to know something of the baking of sweets in quantity, she had set out early one morning according to a

chair, his thoughts still in the north. "Yes, yes, 'twas seven years I was in a shop on Princes Street. The pasties we made those days!" he continued as he stepped back to the kitchen and picked up the rolling pin again. "Ay, but think of the tarts!" All the while he was setting out the rows of little tin plates and fitting the lower crusts, while Macpherson at his elbow bustled about with the palls of fillings. "It's 50 of apple we need today," and he counted with a practiced eye as he pricked the top crusts, "and—"

Macpherson was already at the lists. "Twenty of raisin, 30 of lemon, 40 of mince," he read laconically, fairly skipping round the table to his post of responsibility. "More heat in the big oven, Jim," ordered Campbell, glancing keenly about to see that all was proceeding rapidly. "And in with the cakes, lad."

"Now what should we think of that for a tart in my country?" he asked, as he balanced the shallow disk on one hand and rapidly trimmed away the overhanging edges of pastry. "Hold the knife like this; the angle so, never straight; allow for holding in the juices." A loud knock turned the attention toward the door. In burst four youngsters with dripping capes.

"What, the whole family this day!" greeted Campbell. "Get along with you—here in my kitchen—go round to the shop." The quartet were nothing daunted by the stern tones, knowing well that there was a kindly twinkle in the eye of their friend. "Jeanie, are you ready for customers?" he called, as the troupe tramped through, noses up to sniff the goodies, and hasty glances in the direction of the ginger cookies just coming from the ovens.

"Seven o'clock already!" exclaimed the visitor, roused by the bustle in the outer shop. "I must be off, too," reluctantly untying the apron strings.

"Ay, yes," replied Campbell to her words of appreciation, "it's a busy life we lead, but we're fond of our trade, eh Jock?" and he glanced with some pride at the results of their morning's work. "And here, miss, is a cruller for your breakfast," handing her a bulging bag. "Tell your folks you made them yourself, but don't you be starting a shop at your end of the town, now will you?" he added, with a chuckle.

## Baby Chicks

It was one of those showers that came up so quickly that it takes one quite unawares. A few moments before the sun shone brightly, touching the apple tree with its dainty blossoms of pink and white, making our yard a little fairyland. The wild flowers were peeping up here and there in the woods, and the tender green of new grass was beginning to carpet the earth again. Then the sky was overcast, and the raindrops began to patter gently, then heavier and heavier, until every leaf and blossom were drenched.

We had watched the rain come peacefully until someone said: "The baby chicks are out in the woods. We had better get them in, as they are getting too big for the hen to cover them all." Donning our raincoats and armed with umbrellas we set out to investigate. We went quite a distance before we came upon them, and, such a comical sight as they were. Under a protecting tree the mother hen safely sheltered three of her little chicks who were wiser than their brothers. The rest of the family were scattered about under trees and bushes, and thoroughly drenched. They made no effort to run away when we gathered them up in a basket we had brought along.

Back to the house we trudged, and someone proposed drying them out in the oven of the oil stove. No sooner said than done! The grate of the oven was spread thickly with paper, and a burner lighted and turned low. One by one the bedraggled fowls were laid gently on the grate. They stood there until the mother hen began to come up into the oven. Then a little head would be raised up and wings begin to flutter. As it grew warmer, and their feathers became quite dry, such a peep, peep, peeping began. By this time the rain had ceased, the sun was shining brightly again, and we could hear the loud cackle of the mother hen searching for the rest of her family. When they were returned to her, such a fuss as she did make over them!

## The Old Camp

Up in the mountains, where 40 years ago most of the trees were cut off, there are still many things to interest a boy in spring time. First, there is the old wood road that leads up to a sort of mountain fastness. In March, when the snow is beginning to melt, there is running water everywhere. A tiny stream rolls along down through what later in the summer will be the dryest of ravines. The whole country is having a glorious washing.

About half way up the wood road, a cabin of stones and logs still stands, with its door hanging from one hinge, and inside perhaps one can find a tin plate and a few battered magazines. It is a good place to eat one's luncheon in. Then one can go on up still further through the second-growth timber, until one reaches the little mountain meadow, where old fumes, here and there a rusty ax-head, rough troughs for horses, discarded wood saws, a tumbling little waterfall coming down from above, a log as a bridge across the creek, all give one something to investigate. Even if the trail out of this is overgrown with manzanita, that simply makes the exploring the more interesting. The boy who lives near the mountains, can easily find plenty to do for a whole Saturday in a place like this where a lumber camp used to be.

## Sylvia Homeways' Party

"Sylvia, would you like to have a party before you go back to school?" asked Mrs. Homeways one afternoon when the holidays had still a fortnight to run, and a favorite aunt, who lived with them, had declared herself just in tune for a frolic.

"Oh, yes, mother," came the eager reply. "And may I choose what we shall do?"

"Certainly," said Mrs. Homeways. "You may have an entertainer, or Punch and Judy, or a bran pie—whatever you like."

"I will think about it," said Sylvia; and thereafter for several days she went about considering, and having long talks with Aunt Estelle.

After that there seemed to be a great deal of sewing about; lengths of rose-colored satin, gorgeous trimmings in gold braid and beads, hats of every shape, feathered and flowered, a lace veil and a box full of fans appeared, and were put away. The invitations



"Sweep, chimney sweep"

had been written and sent, but the entertainment remained unannounced.

Three days before the one fixed for the party, Sylvia came to her mother, her eyes merry although she tried to look grave.

"Would you like to see what we have prepared for the party?" she said.

"I should, indeed," replied Mrs. Homeways. "I do not expect you have got enough, whatever it is."

"Well, mother," said Sylvia, "in the first place we are going to do everything ourselves; and in the second place we are going to use everything you will give us."

"Not my Maltese lace dress," said Mrs. Homeways, who had guessed what was going on, "but you may have my blue satin Chinese apron."

"Oh, mother, you've guessed," exclaimed Sylvia. "We are going to dress up and act charades, and we have heaps of lovely costumes, and are going to be queens and Turks and flower girls and peasants, and all sorts of grand ladies. It will be just the greatest fun in the world. All my friends are fond of acting, and so, instead of getting an entertainer, we are going to entertain ourselves and you, too."

And when Mrs. Homeways saw the piles of bright-colored garments made and remodeled; a crimson wadded dressing gown turned into a Turkish costume, a strip of embroidery for an armchair shaped as a fez, a table center arranged as a train—it was a two-yard length of pink satin painted with moon daisies—and any number of coats, jackets, kimonos, and skirts, she held up her hands in amazed admiration, and said it made her wish to dress up herself.

And so the important day came, and Sylvia stood by her mother's side in the drawing room to receive her guests. The big drawing room was divided into three parts—the front for the audience; the part behind the curtains, which rolled back at the tinkle of a bell, for the stage; and the part behind that—which was screened off—for the dressing room. The children were divided into four groups, and acted four charades, three of which were guessed. The words were chosen by the children, and a variety of scenes enacted with the greatest vigor and gaiety.

At last came a pause, and Aunt Estelle, who was mistress of ceremonies, came to the front and announced that she had mislaid her list, so would those children in the audience who wished to act in the last charade come forward. There was one swift movement, and the whole number swept on to the stage like a breaking wave, and declared themselves ready to wear anything and act everything.

So the last charade had only fathers and mothers and aunts to guess it; and they were so occupied in admiring and laughing at Maid Marian and Robin Hood with their attendant maidens and merry men, and then the

Peace Procession of potentates, admirals, generals, and nobilities, that they forgot to try to guess anything.

After that the children were quite ready for light refreshments, and these done justice to, the elders were preparing to take them home, when Aunt Estelle formed a procession, and they were ushered into the music room.

"Look for your names," said Aunt Estelle; and a buzzing as of happy bees ensued, and each child became the possessor of a rose which held in its heart a gift.

## I, Too, Must Be A-Going

The shadows come a-walking, A-stalking past my door. The shadows come a-walking, Some eighty-nine, or more.

Please, shadows, take me with you! I, too, must be a-going. I, too, must be a-knowing About the winsome marshes. The gray and velvet marshes That never called before, That never called before!

## Fish of the Big Waters

Have you ever traveled by sea? I don't mean the little trip one can take across a bay, or the wonderful journey up any broad river, or even the few hours in a little boat a mile from the sandy beach. I mean a voyage out on the Big Waters. Even if you have been there, it is quite likely that you did not notice the fish—probably you never thought about them much, and, at any rate, didn't see any.

But there are fish—and the sight of them is something you will not find in any river; for the Big Waters, with the caverns and ravines of the Underwater Land are more thickly populated than many parts of the Land Above Water. At times, away from shore, out in the wide freedom of the seas, those fish may be seen by a keen-eyed watcher, from the whale to the tiny little minnow, like things that crowd together in thousands for company; and the watcher always finds it worth while.

A little ship is sailing over a blue and sunlit sea, and the keen-eyed watcher is looking at a host of sea gulls, wheeling and diving round the stern of the ship, when he sees a little puff of steam or smoke rise from the sea a mile or so away. It is only a little faint puff, and vanishes almost as soon as it catches his eye, but a few minutes later, there it is again, a little closer; then he sees that dozens of little puffs are coming up, all over the place, and under each puff there is a swirl in the water.

You are sure to know a lot about whales from books and pictures, but the whale is scarce, except in certain parts of the oceans; however, the blackfish, who is not nearly so rare, and travels in schools, of perhaps hundreds. It is a school of blackfish that has caught the keen eye of the watcher.

The ship alters her course to pass closer to the school, and after five or ten minutes the blackfish themselves can be seen. Just a glimpse of a shiny jet-black body rolling over in the water, a long, sharp-pointed fin in the middle of its back, a swirl where it goes under, and at the same moment a little spurt of air and spray hangs over the spot. Young brothers of the whale, for many of them are 20 or 30 feet long, with a six-foot spike on their backs. As they come closer there are hundreds in sight, and the ship will evidently pass through the middle of them. The watcher leans his arms on the rail, and tries to count them, as he has tried many times before, but it can't be done. As soon as one goes down, another comes up right alongside him, and then up comes the first one, 20 feet or more from where he went under; so counting is out of the question.

As the ship heads into the middle of them all, they are on every side. Some roll and dive right under the advancing bow of the vessel, and, if one didn't know them of old, it would seem they must collide with the ship. Some alter course and travel alongside for a while, and it is then that the watcher gets the close view he has been waiting for.

The water is clear as pale blue glass, and he sees a long black shape keeping pace with the ship close alongside, with a great flat outspread tail—apparently not moving its body at all. Then it comes to the surface, blows air from a hole in the top of its head, like a whale, with a snort that can be clearly heard for some distance, and up comes the long pointed fin, like the horn of a rhinoceros. Down goes the blackfish again then, with a final wave of its tail, to come up again farther on, like an endless "switchback." Some of them simply dive straight under the ship without thinking twice about it, to appear in a few moments on the other side.

The keen-eyed watcher keeps the school in sight for another half hour, and then even his sharp eyes cannot follow them any longer. He is just thinking of going below, when a sound, like the "putt" of a man swimming, brings him to the side of the ship again.

It is a school of porpoises this time, and he is soon fascinated in watching their graceful movements. Right up to the ship's side they come, and then, as the bow wave curls over and breaks, first one and then another takes a flying leap. It is the nearest thing to flying for a creature without wings, as the smooth, sleek-looking bodies shoot out of the top of a wave, and jump a good 20 feet in a graceful falling curve. So expert are they that hardly a splash marks the spot where they enter the water again. They travel by an up and down movement of their flat tails, these wonderful little fish, and a slight movement, hardly noticed, is sufficient to turn their slim six or eight-foot bodies in their own length.

The watcher, as he catches the glint of white on their undersides, remembers having seen them once from a ship of 35 knots' speed, marveling at the ease with which they shot ahead of the ship, dived and twisted across her bow, seeming to laugh at her speed with their little heady eyes. When at last the darkness hid the sea, and he went below, it was with real hope of meeting again on the morrow some of the wonderful fish of the Big Waters.

## My Mother Hems Our Curtains

My mother hems our curtains And hangs them in a row. She looks at every single fold, And pulls it out, just so.

My mother makes our curtains A lovely garden wall, Where flowers go tumbling, up and down, And down, down, down.



CHICAGO LIBRARY  
CHANGE ANNOUNCED

Acceptance by George Utley of Newberry Management Is Regarded as an Important Step in Institution's Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Newberry Library, of which George B. Utley will become librarian on April 15, following his resignation as secretary of the American Library Association, is one of the most important reference libraries in the country. While scholars have been familiar with the treasures to be found among its nearly 400,000 volumes, the library has been known but little to the general public. Mr. Utley's acceptance of the position of librarian is regarded here generally as meaning the enlarged popularity and usefulness of the institution.

Not long after the Newberry and the John Crerar reference libraries were founded in Chicago along in the later '80s, their boards of trustees recognized the wisdom of dividing the field of knowledge between them to avoid useless duplication and to permit a specialization which otherwise would not be possible. In the partition, the Crerar Library devoted itself to natural science, and the Newberry Library took what is broadly known as the humanities—literature, history, fine arts, bibliography, genealogy, etc. The works on natural science were sent to the Crerar Library, while the books which the latter possessed on the humanities were transferred to the former. This remains one of the finest illustrations of cooperation among libraries for the public good, and as the years succeed have demonstrated its wisdom. It has been widely followed.

In reviewing briefly yesterday some of the outstanding features of the Newberry collection, Mr. Utley said that it had an excellent reference collection in literature, especially English and American, including a remarkable collection of books on the drama.

In history it is very strong in American, English, and European history, and, in the Ayer collection, has one of the finest collections of American history in existence. The library has perhaps the finest genealogical collection west of the Hudson River.

The Newberry Library has also one of the best exhibitions relative to the history and art of printing to be found in the United States, which, thanks to a substantial bequest of several years ago, whose income is to go to building up this collection, is bound to grow in excellence. One of the chief features of this department is its fine collection of incunabula, books printed in the first 50 years of the art. A splendid collection of books on the fine arts is also to be found in the Newberry Library. It is very strong in bibliography, and is much consulted by scholars in bibliographical research.

The library occupies a handsome stone building on Walton Place, on the north side of the city, a short distance from the downtown district.

GUARANTY FUND  
PAYS DEPOSITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The state deposit guaranty fund has just been drawn upon for \$238,000 to pay the depositors in a state bank at Valparaiso which recently failed. This is the fourth time in the 10 years of the existence of the guaranty fund that it has been drawn upon to make good a shortage. In each case, the liquidation of the assets of the failed bank returned to the fund a part of the contribution made.

Under the law the depositors of a failed bank are paid out of the fund within a few weeks after the institution is closed. The fund now amounts to \$1,500,000. The state itself does not guarantee deposits, but requires the banks to contribute a certain percentage each year of their deposits, with 1 per cent as the accumulated limit. Each bank keeps its own portion of the fund, carrying it as a credit item to be drawn upon by the secretary of the state banking board whenever a failure occurs.

LABOR UNIONS DRIVE  
OUT ONE-MAN CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The City Commission of Nashville by a vote of three to two has passed an ordinance forbidding the Nashville Railway & Light Company to operate one-man safety cars on its lines in Nashville. The ordinance was enacted notwithstanding the fact that several citizens appeared before the commission and stated that the service was much improved by the new cars. The only objection to them was made by the labor unions of the city which said the operation of the cars was unfair to labor. It is probable that the question will be appealed to the state Utility Commission as the street car company claims that the putting of two men on all its cars will force it into bankruptcy.

NEW UNITED STATES  
PARK IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—Creation of a new national park along the north rim of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado in the extreme northwest corner of Arizona, is proposed. Officials of the Interior Department

will visit the area to be included in the new federal park about May 1 for a conference with officials of Utah, Nevada, and California relative to the project.

Views of the Grand Cañon from the north rim are said to excel the spectacle presented from the south side. Several hundred square miles of almost unexplored heavily timbered country skirt the cañon's north line, being almost the only spot yet remaining in the United States where in manner of wild animals may be found in their native habitat. Bear, deer, wolves, cougar, and other wild animals of the mountain country abound. The area is isolated and but a few settlers are to be found there. While the proposed park is within the State of Arizona it is cut off from the balance of the State by the Grand Cañon and few Arizonaans have visited it. It is more easily accessible from Utah, but few visitors enter it even from that direction. The park, if created, will lie but 120 miles south of the Arrowhead Trail and be easily accessible to transcontinental motor tourists.

## THEATERS

## "Carnival" in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—"Carnival" has come to London, originally from Italy, we are told, but in its present form by way of New York and the British provinces. New York disliked it; but, as a puff in the evening papers said, "Hard audiences in the provinces have approved it." What will London say?

"Carnival" is a typical English society play, a watering down in the essentials of plot of "I Pagliacci" and "The Doll's House," with the tantalizing introduction of a performance of "Othello" as seen from the green room—Ella Wheeler Wilcox on the stage and Shakespeare off stage. Some of us wished the stage was circular and reversible like that at the Coliseum.

However, it appealed to the audience in the way that Mrs. Wilcox appeals to her audience. There was a little boy, acted very well by a little actress, whose mother left him alone to go to the carnival. He arrived on the stage in his pyjamas and cried bitterly. He was called and recalled and cheered vociferously. Nothing appeals to this kind of audience like a child crying. Then the plot itself was really nothing more nor less than a popularization of "Othello": the misled wife, not so erring as she seems; the jealous husband, who is a child in his lack of understanding of his Desdemona; assorted villains, dressed in carnival clothes; the sentiment spread very thick; the moral problem solved correctly in the finale.

Will the play be a success? On the one hand it may well be a second "Romance," though it is not so good a play, even judged by the standards accepted by its producers; on the other hand the London public are so fond of the same sort of thing set to music and called revue that they may not desert their half dozen musical plays for "Carnival." After all, "Carnival" is a revue with a moral added: revue without music is manifestly doomed, but the addition of a moral ending makes up for the loss of music in the minds of some.

In a leaflet given away with the program, Mr. Matheson Lang says: "During our season we intend to present matinees of Shakespearean and classical plays. The first will be 'Othello.' It will be immediately obvious to those who are present tonight why I have chosen this particular play to run in conjunction with 'Carnival.' The combination of 'Carnival' with Shakespeare's tragedy will, I hope, prove of added interest to our audiences."

Does Mr. Matheson Lang really contemplate a Coliseum revolving stage? Does he hope to find the same people at his "Othello" as at "Othello" debased? One thing is certain; those responsible for "Carnival" are honest, or else they are better actors than they seem, and they must know that "Carnival" is poor stuff indeed. Six nights of bad society drama may be worth two matinees of Shakespeare, but one suspects that "Othello" may turn into a Wilcoxian social drama in the stress of such novel circumstances. However this may be, it will not be out of place to adopt an unorthodox frame of mind and find the charm of execution which will come from the literary weeklies, and at least give Mr. Matheson Lang the advantage of hoping well of his revival of "Othello." One thing is certainly true of the audience the first night: the problems and situations of "Carnival" thrilled something inside them; perhaps they are ready for "Othello" itself, and perhaps Mr. Matheson Lang is the magician for whom we have all been looking to turn the banal into the sublime; it may be so.

ABOLITION URGED OF  
CHAIN-GANG SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—Recommendation that the county chain-gang system of penal reform in the State of North Carolina be abolished was made by the public welfare committee of the North Carolina Club of the University of North Carolina recently. It recommended also abolition of convict leasing, the turnkey fee and the system of food allowance, and the substitution of the state prison farm, and compensation for families of prisoners, as well as establishment of vocational schools.

In a report, R. E. Boyd, of Gastonia, North Carolina, declared: "The county chain-gang as it commonly exists in North Carolina today is nothing more than a blot on our civilization. It is a primitive plan for punishing misdemeanors by county authorities. It is unavoidably cruel and invariably degrading. It effectually hinders the reform of prisoners and their restitution to society as useful citizens."

## MUSIC

## Revival of "The Sorcerer"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—Whether the intrinsic merits of "The Sorcerer" are such as to justify its revival may be considered an open question, and people will decide it for themselves according to preference. For while the opera contains some of the best-known things Sullivan ever wrote—such as the ballad in the first act, "Time was when love and I were well acquainted," sung by the plump, placid Vicar of Ploverleigh (Dr. Daly), or the inimitable patter song for the Sorcerer, "My name is John Wellington Wells." There are also pages where the music deserves inclusion in any scheme which aims at setting Gilbert and Sullivan's operas before the public, and its revival on January 13 at the Prince's Theater, during the repertory season, was a wise and welcome move.

## The First Collaboration

Gilbert and Sullivan had collaborated upon a thing called "Thespis" as early as 1871, and upon a short extravaganza of the "curtain-raiser" kind in 1875, nothing less than that little masterpiece "Trial by Jury," which has been revived during the present season to such good purpose; but "The Sorcerer," produced on November 17, 1877, was their first big work. It burst upon an astonished and delighted London, and ran for six months. Here was something more truly national than anything since "The Beggars' Opera" in 1727, something full of charm and wit, yet so clean and pure in its fun that no one need hesitate to take even children to see it. Gilbert said long afterward that he and Sullivan "resolved that their plots, however ridiculous, should be coherent; that their dialogue should be void of offense; that no man should play a woman's part, and no woman a man's." They also made the choruses an integral part of the plot, instead of treating them as peripatetic dummies.

Gilbert drew deliciously funny results from double and triple rhymes; and Sullivan invented a new phase of musical humor by means of his command over the scientific and technical branch of the art—especially in the combination of various different themes. The seeds of it appear in "The Sorcerer," where the duet when the old lovers, Lady Sangazure and Sir Marmaduke, meet again after many years, and their outward courtly demeanor is contrasted with the inner urgency of their hearts. Sullivan himself said that his most ingenious bit of work, "certainly the most difficult of this kind, is the quartet in 'The Gondoliers,' 'In a Contemplative Fashion.' In all these cases it is musical science which produces the humorous and also dramatic effect, and there is no doubt it was never done before."

## Humor in the Music

Such humor in music is only possible to a highly trained composer, and in listening to "The Sorcerer" one is struck by the perfect command Sullivan had over his means, even in these early works. He employed melody rather than quotation, and while the least erudite listener can enjoy the music as it stands, musicians can be laughing softly to themselves over such things as the reference, on the entry of the Sorcerer, to Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," or the quaint allusion (witting or unwitting) to the end of the first act of Cavalli's "Giasone" (1600-1676) in the accompaniment to some of Mr. Wells' doings. This linking of Mr. Wells with Medea is exquisitely whimsical.

Sullivan also got splendid fun out of the tone color of his orchestra, and was particularly happy in his treatment of the wood wind and brass. He knew how to play every instrument in a military band before he was eight, for his father was a bandmaster, and this knowledge stood him in good stead later on. In "The Sorcerer" one of the best jokes of the whole thing—a joke which made the house rock with laughter three times over the other night—was the comical little tag for the bassoon, where it echoes Mr. Wells' song on its low notes. If the bassoon be "the clown of the orchestra," then here it clowned to perfection.

## An Excellent Revival

This revival of "The Sorcerer" is an excellent piece of work, but not so uniformly good as the other operas the repertory company have put in the field. Henry Lytton in the name-part is of course the center of the whole thing, and is in his element. It was a clever stroke in his make-up to have red hair, a red tie, and the red rose in his buttonhole, all of different and discordant shades. Bertha Lewis and Gordon Cleather as Lady Sangazure and Sir Marmaduke could not be bettered, and the same thing applies to Leo Sheffield as Dr. Daly. Helen Gilliland was a pleasant, if not distinctive, Aline; Nellie Briercliffe and Anne Bethell made the most of the small parts of Constance and Mrs. Partlett. Derek Oldham as Alexis, the young Guardsman, looked the clown to a T, and his vocalization was excellent, but he had a little mishap with one of his songs—he forgot the words, and adroitly repeated the first verse to extricate himself from the difficulty.

As regards the staging, the old Georgian red-brick house forming the background was well pictured, but showed a tendency to wobble about in the wind, which weakened its illusionary value, while some of the lighting effects arrived too soon. But after all, when out to enjoy an opera, one ac-

cepts so much that is not faithful to everyday fact, that what do a few variations matter, one way or the other? A great thing was, that the music went excellently, and Geoffrey Toye and his orchestra are to be congratulated.

## English Notes

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Attention has once more been drawn to the question of the position of the orchestra by Edwin Evans, one of our best writers on music. It is the old story of the struggle between art and utility. Every musician knows that the orchestra is the supreme factor in musical affairs, and Mr. Evans rightly affirms that it is "rapidly becoming impossible to give orchestral concerts of profit." It is not that this condition is brought about by the necessary rise of players' fees to meet the increased cost of living, though that is a contributory cause; the great thing is the complexity of the modern orchestral score, and ever-growing size of the orchestra to interpret it. The small orchestra is a thing of the past, a back number. From the days of Berlioz and Wagner, all sorts of new instruments have been added, and strings and wood winds have been doubled very frequently. Consider the celesta, saxophone, glockenspiel, xylophone, bass oboe, and bass clarinet, to say nothing of two harps and various kinds of instruments of percussion no numerous to mention. Some of Strauss' works require eight horns. Even the comparatively small orchestral work in Irish folk songs of Cyril Scott call for an immense orchestra. The upshot is that the orchestra of the future will demand a subsidy, or else it will fall into decay, and the big things of modern music will cease to be performed. It is a very serious position, and one that calls for public spirit and municipal enterprise, or the skilled performers of the orchestra will drift away into the picture houses.

The Manchester concerts have suffered to some extent by the competition of the Beecham opera, which is running a very successful course. "Parsifal" was given twice in one week to crowded houses at enhanced prices, and, despite occasional complaints of tediousness and excessive length, there is some probability that it will continue to draw sufficiently to justify the 12 performances arranged for. It is, however, somewhat unfortunate that the curtain has to rise at such an early hour as 6 o'clock. To many enthusiasts the inconvenience only added to the enjoyment of a glorious work absolutely new to Manchester opera-goers, who would welcome any sacrifice of personal comfort in its honor.

Elgar's new sonata was played by Dr. Brodsky and Mr. Forbes at the second Brodsky Quartet concert, and gave the keenest pleasure, especially to the amateur violinists. Without being a work of the highest order, the first two movements are extremely attractive and pleasing. The piano part is not of equal importance with the violin, and in consequence the sonata is not likely to find as much favor with pianists as with violinists.

Clarence Whitehill made one of his infrequent appearances at the Quinlan concert, and his fine style and beautiful voice once more made his hearers feel doubtful whether any English baritone is his equal as a vocal artist and interpreter.

Following upon the visit of the Carl Rosa Opera Company to Dublin, the O'Mara Opera Company has begun a seven weeks' season in Ireland. They opened their campaign at Waterford, going to Cork for three weeks; afterward to Dublin for four weeks, and to Belfast for two. Mr. O'Mara is himself an Irishman, and as the Irish are very proud of his achievements in opera, his company is always assured of an enthusiastic welcome in that politically distracted island. One new opera is to be added to the company's repertory, if one may speak of the revival of an old favorite as the revival of an old favorite as the revival of an old favorite. Certainly Aubrey's "Fra Diavolo" is a novelty to the present generation of opera-goers, and its revival is a very happy inspiration. To those who remember Madame Zelle de Lussan in the part of Zerlina, it will be a delightful experience to renew acquaintance with the sparkling music of one of the most charming comedy parts in the whole range of opera.

Dublin has heard some good music during January. Frederick Dawson and Miss Annie Lord, a young pianist of great promise, have been performing there, and the Brodsky Quartet have Dublin on their itinerary. Gervase Elwes has given two vocal recitals, which were very much appreciated, in the Aberdeen Hall of Dublin.

## The Music of Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The third concert given this season by the Apollo Musical Club took place in Orchestra Hall on February 9.

That entertainment was somewhat more attractive than the programs of the organization have been in recent seasons—for the Apollo Club of late years has worshiped fervently in the temple of conservatism. At this latest music-making Mr. Wild, who directs the artistic destinies of the chorus, offered Wolf-Ferrari's "The New Life," and Henry Hadley's new oratorio, "The New Earth." The former composition was not, to be sure, a novelty, but Mr. Hadley's composition was unfamiliar. The chorus delivered themselves of an excellent reading of "The New Life," and they put exuberant enthusiasm into their presentation of Mr. Hadley's work. "The New Earth," which is concerned with war and peace, disclosed pleasant qualities of melody and some stirring choral sections. It was worth while. The soloist in Wolf-Ferrari's cantata was Reinold Werrenrath, whose fine voice and intelligent musicianship were applied to effective purpose in the unfolding of the baritone part. The other soloists

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were Mae Atkins, soprano; Rose Lutter Gannon, contralto, and Alfred Kanberg, tenor.

## Two Symphony Programs

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented its patrons with two programs in the course of the week. On Thursday afternoon, February 12, the fourth concert in the series of performances for children was given, and in this there were made manifest to the little ones the possibilities of future distinction which await good children who practice diligently at home, and who make the most of their talents. For little Anita Malkin, a child violinist, was elected to the honorable position of soloist, and she played a movement of Rode's concerto with excellent style and tone.

The regular concert, given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, February 13-14, enlisted the services of another violinist—Miss Ruth Ray, a local performer, who in her playing of Mendelssohn's once-hackneyed concerto gave evidence that with time and larger experience she may take a foremost place in the ranks of America's violinists. The principal feature of interest among the symphonic works was Dvorsky's, or Josef Hofmann's, composition, "The Haunted Castle." Mr. Stock and his performers earned the gratitude of the writer of that piece by an interpretation of the brilliance of which was remarkable indeed. "The Haunted Castle" possesses interesting qualities, principally in the direction of orchestral color and effect, but the work evoked only moderate and polite enthusiasm from the audience in Orchestra Hall. Another novelty was William Berwald's "Dramatic Overture," one of those respectable and well-written productions of symphonic art that were cherished by German concert goers a generation ago. A delightful presentation of Mozart's lovely G minor symphony and an excellent one of Wagner's vulgar "Rienzi" overture finished the program.

## MEDICAL BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The bill providing for the examination and registration of drugless practitioners has been passed by both houses of the Legislature, and the measure now goes to the Governor. The bill carries a clause exempting Christian Science practitioners from its operations. A similar clause is contained in the general health laws of the State, having been adopted in 1904.

## MEMORIAL ON ARMENIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MONTCLAIR, New Jersey—That the Turks should never be allowed to govern again, and that some way ought to be found to provide a mandate for Turkey as well as Armenia, by national cooperation, is declared in a memorial sent to Lloyd George by Armenians of Montclair and New York City.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## PICASSO

## Tentative Thoughts on Cubism

Somebody once remarked that nobody ever really loves a Political Economist. And nobody, I imagine, ever really loves a Cubist picture. We may respect Picasso, as we respect Euclid. But we shed tears over Euclid, not with him. I should not like to meet Picasso, the king of the Cubists. But perhaps all would be well in the chilly encounter. For he speaks no English, and his French has a strong Spanish accent.

Yet Cubism has a curious attraction for me. Estranged from it by temperament, yet I feel reverent before it, as before the higher mathematics. The understanding of Picasso's most advanced work is as alien and enigmatic to the normal eye as are the higher mathematics to the normal mind. The Cubist picture in its ultimate expression looks like an involved geometrical problem plus an arrangement of anatomical specimens. It means nothing to the untutored eye; it is the image not of a thing seen, but of a thought; and it is only when the abstract Cubist drops to a lower plane, and employs in his design some semblance of representation, such as a "Nude Descending a Staircase" or "A Man on a Balcony," that he becomes understandable of the Man in the Street. This is temporizing with the Philistine.

In pure Cubism a subject may lurk in the stiff lines and smooth, irregular planes, but it does not emerge until a fellow Cubist indicates the whereabouts of the subject. Picabia, one of the confraternities, but a lesser man than Picasso, wrote thus in a brief essay in Stieglitz's "291": "In my work the subjective expression is the title, the painting the object." At the foot of his essay is a design. It looks like—what shall I say—an electrical machine. The title is obligingly printed under it—"Tennis Player Serving." And I am familiar "with a picture by Picabia, a curious and interesting arrangement of lines, angles, and planes. He calls it "Star Player Serving." On board a Transatlantic Steamer," he might have called it anything under the sun.

The title is always the drawback to advanced Cubist art. Without any title my imagination takes an austere pleasure in considering these severe arrangements of lines and angles, but when I am given the title my pleasure goes. I say, "This is not a Tennis Player, Serving," and if the artist replies, "My intention was to suggest a Tennis Player, Serving," then I answer, "That may be, but you have not conveyed your intention to me." If he called his designs Expression A or Abstraction X I should go on my way rejoicing and wondering, and no more curious about knowing what they mean than I am about the meaning of a Chinese plate or a Persian rug. These things give me more pleasure because they have color and a recognizable pattern. Some Cubist pictures are brightly colored, but Picasso, in his highest manifestations, indulges himself in tone, not color—beautiful tone.

I keep a portfolio of photographs and reproductions which is labeled: "Pictures: Pleasant and Unpleasant." It is my custom to show it to my friends, and I draw their particular attention to the six Picassos. I do this because I am quite sure that Pablo Picasso is head and shoulders above all the others. We may like or dislike Cubism, but it is quite certain that in this convention of making a pattern (with a profound meaning to the artist) out of lines, angles, and planes he is a Master. My friends can understand Picasso's "Wandering Musician," done some years ago, for that noble and massive design, with suggestions of Cubism in it, is in the Cézanne tradition; so is his brooding, weighty portrait of Gertrude Stein; but when they look at examples of Picasso, the pure Cubist, such as his "Spanish Village" and his portrait of "M. Kahnweiler," they shake their heads and say, "It's beyond me."

Well, what kind of a man is this Pablo Picasso? I have not met him, but a friend who knows him well describes him as a stocky, vital man, very alert, and very intelligent. He is a Spaniard, but France has adopted him, or he France. He went through the Madrid Academy, that home of conformity and reactionism; but his eyes and his mind were with El Greco and Goya, and his two Spaniards whose influence is paramount today. At 17 he is an art student in Paris, studying Puvis de Chavannes. That influence passed, and soon Cézanne possessed him, as the Master of Aix possesses most of the young vital artists of the day.

Picasso capered through his paces like a colt in a meadow. His phases were many, even Impressionism and Pointillism; also Gauguin. His style changed with the seasons, gradually acquiring the sculptural form, now in a gamut of blue, now of red. He turned to the study of Negro sculpture, and his art began to assume a geometrical form—straight lines, swift angles, shining planes in accord or discord, and he realized, to quote Guillaume Apollinaire, that "Geometry is to the plastic arts what grammar is to the writer." Picasso stood on the top of the icy Cubic pole.

There are those who maintain that Cubism is implicit in Cézanne; that he opened the avenue, showed the road; then, turning away, settled down into his own laborious, wonderful path. "Certain it is," Cézanne said—"Everything in nature is modeled on the lines of the sphere, the cone, and the cylinder, and one must understand how to paint these simple figures; one can then paint anything." Design and color are not distinct. . . . When the color is at its finest, the form also attains its perfection." And we find Mr. André Lhote saying recently, "Cubism may be defined as the systematic exaltation of the most impor-

tant and least elucidated peculiarities of the Cézannian formula."

I warn the reader that the literature of Cubism is tough; but so is the literature of the higher mathematics. MM. Gleizes and Metzinger, the French cubist-artists, have written on the subject with French clarity, also Guillaume Apollinaire; and in English we have Mr. Arthur Jerome Eddy and Mr. Willard Huntington Wright. These I can understand fairly well; but Mme. Gertrude Stein (see "Camera Work," August, 1912) baffles me; neither can I quite follow M. Lhote in his descent on the Fourth Dimension, and his explanation that Cézanne "tried to express 'this supplementary extra-geometrical dimension' by means of a series of planes like the steps of an irregular surface. Oh, the word Cubism is due to our friend, Matisse. He invented it in Paris in 1908, in derision, after seeing a picture showing a cubical representation of buildings. The first collection of Cubist pictures was shown at the Salon des Indépendants in 1911.

Reproduction of four of Picasso's paintings are pinned upon the wall in front of me as I write. I. His magnificent "Wandering Acrobats" in his early manner, before the Cubist theory possessed him. Any one can understand it: every one must admire it. II. His "Woman with Mandolin." Cubism has now captured him, but the figure is there, angular, allusively geometrical, but plainly visible. III. His "Poet." Cubism is now controlling him. The hair and an ear of the Poet are just discernible amidst a whirl of precise Cubist forms. It is called "The Poet," therefore a poet and his imaginings must lurk within the design, but no one would guess it without being informed of the title. IV. His "Clayure" from the Galerie "L'Effort Moderne" (Léonce Rosenberg), the center of Cubism in Paris. This is pure Cubism, a recent effort of Picasso's, curious, done with decision, but without any meaning to the lay eye. Art has become a problem, an experiment in the Fourth Dimension. This is essential Picasso. Helpless before such an abstract design as this, realizing that the end was reached, the Neo-Cubists, and the Post-Cubists struggled to introduce something of humanity, some approach to representation into their Cubist pictures. Such examples are to be found in every Independent show. But Picasso goes on in his own way—supreme, inhuman, unlovely.

Why bother, asks the reader? Why not let this chilly, geometrical negation of beauty pass over like the other isms that come and go, flicker and fade—Orphism, Synchronism, Futurism, Vorticism? Because Cubism is based on something permanent that many artists and others, through the ages have gleaned and practiced. Read "The Diagonal," of which the first monthly issue has recently been published, edited by Mr. Jay Hambridge, stating his theory of dynamic symmetry; attend a lecture by Mr. Claude Bragdon on "Art and Mathematics," wherein he traces the geometrical origin of such familiar forms of ornament, expressing cosmic truths, as the acanthus and lotos, the egg and dart, and also of the Greek temples.

Picasso has pushed to the optical limit a truth that was familiar to Plato and Dürer. Did not Paolo Uccello become "more needy than famous" because he "wasted" his time over geometry and perspective? Today the influence of Picasso is becoming more and more widespread. A thousand painters are using Cubism, as a means not as an end. Mathematics has again entered fully into art. It is a check to emotion: its laws are inviolable; it links us up with the practice of the Greek and Egyptian masters. Art may perish, but two and two will remain four. Impressionism points to a world aspect. Cubism indicates a world order.

## EPSTEIN AND THE MONARRO GROUP

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—"The aim of the Monarro group is to concentrate the work of those artists who have derived inspiration, more or less directly, from the leaders of the French Impressionist movement, Claude Monet and Camille Pissarro. This is printed on the cover of the catalogue for guidance, and but for that we would not ask the pertinent question, 'What are Ludovic Rodo and many others doing here?'"

Still, although Rodo is the very negation of Impressionism, being as "post" as anyone can be, it is a happy slip that he is here represented by eight headpieces for the Charrue d'Étable. These woodcuts in color are absolutely charming, showing various agricultural activities, and executed in the very best tradition of wood-cutting. They are interestingly contrasted by other cuts of his having a distinct Post Impressionist flavor, especially a colored one of a still life picture by the same artist in the same gallery.

The two sons of Camille Pissarro, Lucien and Paul, have several pictures here, the outstanding contribution by Lucien being three chalk drawings of landscape rendered with the lightest and most exquisite grace, but showing little influence of the father. The only example of Camille Pissarro's work is "Coin de Pré," a faithful rendering of a commonplace subject, such as he loved to paint. This picture, full, as one would expect, of rural simplicity, unembellished, and vibrant with atmosphere, is, however, not a good example of the painter's work. One wonders all the more on looking at this, and the only Monet, which is a canvas covered with a bluey-green pigment spotted with what are perhaps water-lilies, where the influence from these two Impressionists exists in the other work shown.

Paul Signac has many examples of



"Earth," a lithograph by Albert Stern

One of the "glimmers of light" in the Weyhe portfolio

## A GLIMMER OF LIGHT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

his familiar spot treatment, and is most successful in that which has less of the "morse-code" in it, namely, a view of a harbor with an incoming sea. The pointillist treatment here is fully warranted by the absolute luminosity achieved, and the quietness, knowledge, and daring of the painting makes it quite one of the most pleasing of his works.

A beautiful decorative Degas stands out with forcible value, and is of a seated woman holding a fan, the color scheme being a daring one of reds and blacks. It is a serene work, perhaps unfinished, certainly not well cared for, and here again one asks why is it here, in this gallery of Impressionists? Leon de Suet's "Intérieur" is just "cheeky" painting, brilliant, full of knowledge, fine design, and is essentially Impressionistic in the best sense of the word. One left the exhibition still wondering why this fashion of cliques and groups should so persist, and disappoint us by the way in which most of them poach on other people's preserves.

But the Epstein sculpture exhibition rewards anticipation. Here were a few works, in number, which hold us for many reasons difficult to analyze. First of all, perhaps, our thoughts are many because this great sculptor leaves us torn between his remarkably sensitive touch and the sensibility of the things he has to say. Here he shows us a head which reminds us of the Donatello tradition, here another of the archaic Greek, and yet again one entirely of himself. In the first, an architectural realism is given; in the second, an eclectic contentment; and in the third, all the knowledge and experience of the sculptor's working life breathed into the clay.

This last, "Mrs. Jacob Epstein," is monumental in its dignity and quiet grace, the ups and downs of life, and the surface likeness of the inner self most searchingly felt and portrayed. In this, too, there is a total absence of the caricature of line (this is coarsely expressed) which is not altogether absent from the rest of the exhibits. The love of line and indeed color which is evident in Epstein's work, mark him as a man who thoroughly understands the value of his chosen medium. He "draws" in clay. The "Lilian Shelley" bust shows this to such an extent that one expects the lips to move. Not that this is a quality in sculpture, but in comparing the "drawing" of this bust with that of the lovely "Masque de Meun," one feels it to be superior in the second just because the lips are not expected to move. And this is not solely due to the "quickness" of the one and the "stillness" of the other. That which is brought home by this exhibition most is the extraordinary touchiness of the works. Strictly speaking, it is not sculpture but clay modeling, only it is brought to such a pitch of sensitivity in line, for instance, the laying on of the hair of the babies' heads, that we ask for more.

It seems a pity, though, that Epstein, who is one of the greatest craftsmen in stone cutting, that is, sculpture proper, should not have shown us some in this exhibition. And it is a slur upon the good sense of our time that this man is not employed on important monumental work. He should be stone cutting for big memorials. The figures on the outside of the Royal College of Surgeons, for which he suffered so much abuse and contumely in 1908, stand their own as some of the finest stone cutting to be seen in London.

initial letter is out of harmony with the type. What is needed from a craftsman of his accomplishment is his very best always, if the graphic arts in America are ever to find a way out of the slough into which they have tumbled. And from the etchers and engravers and lithographers the best, too, should be exerted, for the sake not merely of their own reputation, but of the future of the arts. And yet the twelve who contributed to the portfolio can hardly be said to have exerted themselves to give their best. Earl Horter in many of his etchings has shown more careful observation than he brings to the study of "The Dark Tower" rising among the skyscrapers of New York at night, and it is the observation in his plates that is their chief merit. John Sloan in his etching of "The Cypist at the Metropolitan" is apparently posing as a cross between Cruikshank and Daumier. Rockwell Kent, in his woodcut of "The Bluebird," seems stumbling self-consciously and laboriously after the allegory and primitiveness that were spontaneous and unaffected in an artist like William Blake. And so the list might be gone through. Really, the only contributor who has done himself full justice is Albert Stern, whose lithograph, "Earth," is one of the finest he has shown anywhere. It is full of the right lithographic quality, the richness of the lithographic chalk in the blacks, its delicacy and variety in the grays, while the design itself is impressive. Even the Cassells managed to get more characteristic examples from the artists who contributed to the portfolio of etchings issued in the '80s, though these portfolios were far from being above criticism. And Weyhe, if he were to publish another collection, as it is to be hoped he may, would find it hard unless artists cooperated with him more wholeheartedly to compete with the finest of all such collections, "L'Estampe Originale," of the '90s, which included examples of the most distinguished artists of not only France, but the world—prints that had a wide influence in their day and are now the treasures of the wise collector.

The truth almost universally forgotten is that the aim must be high, whatever the nature of the work to be done. An altogether fictitious value has been set by the ignorant critic and unintelligent amateur upon oil paint, and knowledge and care and conscientiousness are not yet looked upon as entirely superfluous in the oil painter. But for a little drawing that is to fill only a few inches of a printed page, for the hardly larger print that, as dealers now explain, must not take up too much space on the walls or shelves of the average modern apartment, the prevailing idea is that a knack of scribbling is all that is required. An illustration is something to be dashed off at any odd moment, an etching is the sport for those in search of a pastime to fill an idle hour. Rembrandt and Whistler devoting to their etchings the same loving labor and study that they gave to their paintings would be scoffed at by a generation that thinks it hustles, because it does its business heedlessly over the telephone. Nobody would understand the long journey in pursuit of a background or the search for the right model of the illustrations of the books and magazines of the sixties, or of the men who made the fame of the Century and Harpers in the eighties and nineties. Etchings and

drawings, lithographs and woodcuts are easily knocked off by the amateur who dabbles in art, and no sooner are they knocked off than they must be exhibited, and the exhibition of incompetence in popular galleries, as in popular magazines, strengthens the standard. The mistake of the artist is to make the slightest concession, to play down to a standard to which the public and the amateur have been falsely educated. His business is to prove that the graphic arts are as serious as all other forms of art, it is for him to raise the standard if ever it is to be raised again. The reason Weyhe's portfolio is disappointing is that in it a few artists had their chance and, mostly, did not make the most of it. But there is promise in the fact that the chance was given them.

## GEORGE INNESS AND ART TRADITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two American landscapes in the Metropolitan Museum which attract individual interest on their respective merits, and apparently having nothing in common, are "Peace and Plenty," and "Evening at Medfield," both painted by George Inness, the former in 1865, the latter in 1875. The earlier painting—a vast, panoramic picture of a smiling valley of the agricultural middle states in harvest time—belongs to the artist's first period of mature development, when he had gone as far as he could go with the traditions of the Hudson River School, absorbed through the influence of Cole, Durand, et al.; whereas the Medfield canvas, painted a decade later, after Inness had spent four continuous years in Europe developing his natural bent toward impressionism by first-hand study of the big plein-air men of Barbizon—Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny, Diaz—is a forerunner of his final and grand manner, applying French tradition to the native American impulse, as inspired by American scenes. To this latter period belong the great Montclair pictures, so filled with light, color, and atmosphere, subdued and synthetic as to detail, but gloriously free in feeling, rich in mass, and luminous in tone. In his earlier paintings, light fell upon the outward surfaces of objects solid and opaque; later it penetrated and permeated all, fusing land and sea and woods and sky in one rapt, intensive glow of sunset or radiance of dawn.

"Sunset on the River," a delightful landscape of Inness' middle period, or previous to 1870, fetched \$17,000 at the auction sale of the Ralph H. White collection at the Plaza in New York last week (February 26). The second-highest price on this occasion was \$10,400 for a typical Corot. This auction-block triumph of a modern American landscape picture is of a sort that is becoming frequent of late; and Inness stands as the highest seller of the native landscape painters. He had passed the \$40,000 mark, some time ago. Without over-estimating the importance of such commercial figures as a criterion, and without wasting time over the "said to be the most beautiful landscape ever painted by an American artist" dictum that has had a certain newspaper currency in connection with the sale of the "Sunset on the River" aforementioned, it may be noted that the real record-breaking Innesses, so far, belong to a later period and quite another category than this particular canvas. That is to say, Inness' maturest and, as generally acclaimed, greatest works, are consistently his best sellers today.

In the most comprehensive Inness collection at present available for public observation, that of the Ainslie galleries, on Fifth Avenue, the unfolding and development of this painter's genius is shown in splendid sequence. He was temperamental in his reaction to aesthetic impressions from the visible loveliness of outward nature; but when it came to registering these emotions in the medium of an art which he never quite mastered, and which he appears ever to have held in reverent awe, he was dispassionate,

logical, self-controlled, and only too ready to bow to august tradition.

It is significant that his very earliest painting here, the "Late Morning, Hudson River," is, despite some light and brittle mannerisms already acquired, of a markedly impressionistic stamp, which makes it in a way more akin to the Montclair "Springtime" and "Autumn Woodlands" of four or five decades later, than to either his American-academic works of the middle or "peace-and-plenty" period, or the European-academic, done under the influence of Salvatore Rosa, Claude, and Poussin, as shown in Mr. Ainslie's "Roman Campagna" dated 1873. In the delicious little "Albano" of the same period, Inness has abandoned himself more to the mood of Corot, who remains ever to him the most sympathetic of the Barbizon men.

The Cornwall coast scenes are among the liveliest and most individual of his works. While breezy and strong, they are never melodramatic. Filled but not obscured with storm clouds and surge, their treatment recalls his "Niagara," of which he said that what interested him in that grandiose scene was not so much the volume and power of the mighty cataract, as "the impression of clouds of mist and vapor boiling up from the great caldron and being struck into color-splendor by the sunlight."

Here is the key, if such were needed, to all of Inness' later and greater landscapes (his few favored figure pieces, such as "The Veteran," must be relatively accounted failures). They are all surcharged with light, color, elemental moods of sky and atmosphere—weather, seasons, rare aspects, and secret hours of day or night. George Inness was no religious mystic, no literary classicist, no deep, thoughtful searcher of humanity. Yet he registered depths and subtleties of nature's own world, in this middle-state section at least, and expressed landscape beauty with a directness that makes up in sincerity what it sometimes lacks in trained, self-conscious skill.

## VIRGINIAN GIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia—The University of Virginia, through the McIntire School of Fine Arts, has just received a collection of fine etchings as a gift from John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, and a Virginian, although a resident of Chicago. The collection is valued at between \$12,000 and \$20,000, and includes Whistlers, Haden, Zorn, LeGros, Lalans, Lepères, Pennells, Brangwyns, Haigs, and Camerons.

## STUART'S DEARBORN SOLD

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The painting of Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn, which was purchased 45 years ago by John Loeber Welsh, Minister to England, for \$500, has been sold by his son, Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia, for \$20,000 to Arthur Meeker of Chicago. Mr. Meeker is making a collection of portraits of men famous in early American history.

## BRANGWYN MURAL FOR CANADA

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Frank Brangwyn has been commissioned by the provincial government to paint a large interior decoration for the new capitol building. It will be a war theme, showing the shell-shattered town of Ypres with a marching column of men in the foreground.

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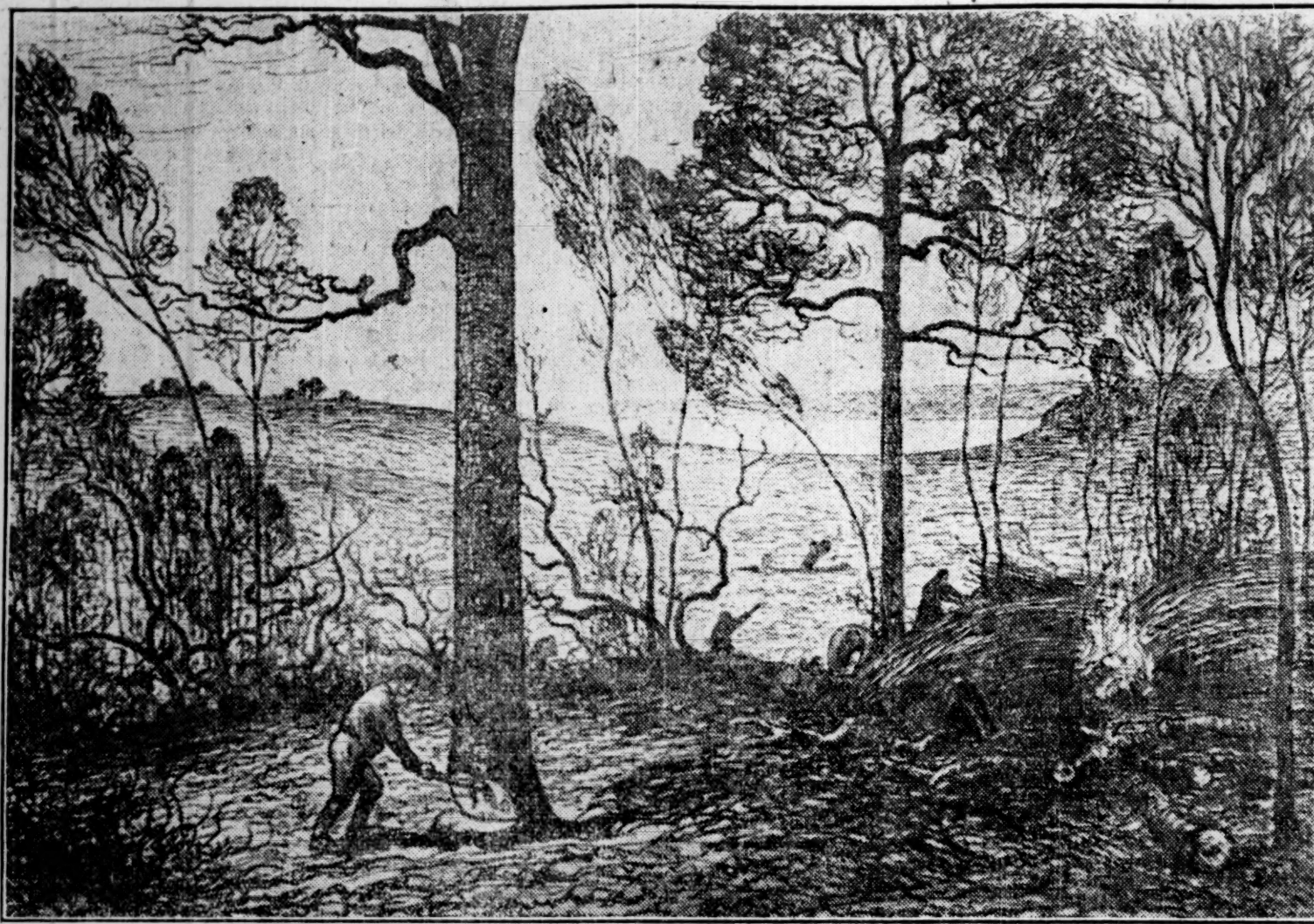
When the Senate of the United States removed from the chamber in the Capitol which it had occupied since 1819, John Cabell Breckinridge, of Kentucky, made a memorable speech, from which are extracted the following passages:

"The career of the United States cannot be measured by that of any other people of whom history gives account; and the mind is almost appalled at the contemplation of the prodigious force which has marked their progress. Sixty-nine years ago thirteen States, containing three millions of inhabitants, burdened with debt, and exhausted by the long war for independence, established for their common good a free Constitution of a sort new to mankind, and began their experiment with the good wishes of a few doubting friends and the derision of the world.

"So happy is the political and social condition of the United States and so accustomed are we to the secure enjoyment of a freedom elsewhere unknown, that we are apt to undervalue the treasures we possess and to lose in some degree the sense of obligation to our forefathers. But when the stripes of faction shake the government and even threaten it, we may pause with advantage long enough to remember that we are reaping the reward of other men's labors. This liberty we inherit; this admirable Constitution, which has survived peace and war, prosperity and adversity, this scheme of government, State and Federal, so peculiar and so little understood by other powers, yet which protects the earnings of industry and makes the largest personal freedom compatible with public order; these great results were not achieved without wisdom and toil and sacrifice. The touching and heroic record is before the world. But to all this we were born, and like heirs upon whom has been cast a great inheritance, have only the high duty to preserve, to extend, and to adorn it. The grand productions of the era in which the foundations of this government were laid, reveal the deep sense its founders had of their obligations to the whole family of mankind. Let us never forget that the responsibilities imposed upon this generation are by so much the greater than those which rested on our revolutionary ancestors, as the population, extent, and power of our country surpasses the dawning promise of its origin.

"The Senate is assembled for the last time in this chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet it must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of the orators and statesmen who here engaged in high debates and shaped the policy of their country."

"There sat Calhoun, the senator in-



"The Woodman," an etching by Paul Emile Colin

flexible, austere, oppressed but not overwhelmed by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions; seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it—a man whose unsparring intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of grave duties.

"This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a senator. Conscious of vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself, and, scorning the contrivances of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater for the simple dignity of his senatorial demeanor. Type of his northern home, he rises before the imagination in the grand and granite outline of his form and intellect, like a great New England rock, repelling a New England wave. As a writer his productions will be cherished by statesmen and scholars while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator, his greatest efforts are associated with this chamber, whose air seems to vibrate beneath the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words.

"On the outer circle sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by years, and exhibiting in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that of yore electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage, all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and a charm of character which in any age would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man—statesman, patriot, philanthropist—whose light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world."

"And now, senators, we leave this memorable chamber, bearing with us unimpaired the Constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowledgments to the Divine Power who controls the destinies of empires and whose goodness we adore. Let us devoutly trust that another Senate, in another age, shall bear to a new and larger chamber this Constitution vigorous and inviolate, and that the latest generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the representatives of American States still united, prosperous, and free."

## The Armenians in Former Times

The Armenians, for Trafike to which they are exceedingly addicted, are to be found in multitudes, in most Cities of great Trade, especially in those of the Turkish Empire, obtaining more favour and privilege among the Turks, and other Mahumetans, by a patent granted that Nation under Mahumet own hand, than any other sect of Christians. Inasmuch that no Nation seemeth more given to Merchandize, nor is for that cause more dispersed abroad, than the Armenians, except the Jewes. But yet the native Regions of the Armenians, and where they are still found in the greatest multitude, and their Religion is most supported, are Armenia the Greater (named since the Turkes first possession of it, Turcomonia) beyond Euphrates, and Armenia the Lesser on this side Euphrates, and Cilicia, now termed Carmania.

Now the Armenians touching their Ecclesiastical government, were anciently of the Jurisdiction of the Patriarke of Constantinople, as being Provinces of the Diocese called Pontica, which together with the Provinces of the Dioceses Asiana, and of Thrace (three of the thirteen Dioceses, into which the whole Empire was divided) were by the Council of Chalcedon, assigned or else confirmed to the Pa-

triarke of Constantinople, for his Jurisdiction. But at this day, & very long since, even before Photius his time (as is evident by his circular Epistle) the Armenians are departed, both from the government of that Patriarke, & from the communion of the Grecians. . . . And ever since that departure, they acknowledge obedience, without any further or higher dependence, to two Patriarkes of their owne: whom they terme Catholikes. . . .

But the Jurisdiction of Armenia, for ought I can finde in any record of antiquitie, contained onely four Provinces, namely, the two Armenias before mentioned, the greater and lesse, and the two Provinces of Cilicia, in which small circuit, that such a multitude of Bishops should be found, is utterly incredible, especially because we finde registers extant, both of the Bishops of the two Armenias, in the Novell of Leo-Sophus the Emperour, touching the precedence of Metropolitans; and likewise the Bishops of Cilicia, in Guillemus Tyrillus; and all of them put together, exceede not the number of thirtie. And although I finde that Justinian divided the two Armenias into foure Provinces (which yet to have beene after reduced againe into two, the Novell of Leo even now mentioned assurth us) yet were not for that cause, the number of Bishops, increased any whit the more.—From "Purchas His Pilgrimes," by Samuel Purchas.

## R. L. S. to Henry James

Saranac Lake, Winter 1887-8.

My dear Henry James—It may please you to know how our family has been employed. In the silence of the snow, the afternoon lamp has lighted an eager fireside group; my mother reading, Fanny, Lloyd, and I devoted listeners; and the work was really one of the best works I ever heard of; and its author is to be praised and honored; and what do you suppose is the name of it? and have you ever read it yourself? . . . The name of it is "Roderick Hudson." My dear James, it is very spirited, and very sound, and very noble, too. Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, Rowland, O, all first-rate; Rowland a very fine fellow; Hudson as good as he can stick (did you know Hudson? I suspect you did). Mrs. H. his real born mother, a thing rarely managed in fiction. . . .

This letter is not from me to you, it is from a reader of R. H. to the author of the same, and it says nothing, and has nothing to say, but thank you.

We are going to reread "Casamassima" as a proper pendant. Sir, I think these two are your best, and care not who knows it.

May I beg you, the next time "Roderick" is printed off, to go over the sheets of the last few chapters, and strike out "immense" and "tremendous"? You have simply dropped them there like your pocket-handkerchief; all you have to do is to pick them up and pouch them, and your room—what do I say?—your cathedral!—will be swept and garnished. I am, dear Sir, your delighted reader, ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

P. S.—Perhaps it is a pang of causeless honesty, perhaps I hope it will set a value on my praise of "Roderick," perhaps it's a burst of the diabolic, but I must break out with the news that I can't bear the "Portrait of a Lady." I read it all, and I wept too; but I can't stand your having written it; and I beg you will write no more of the like. "Infra," sir; below you; I can't help it—it may be your favorite work, but in my eyes it's below you to write and me to read. I thought "Roderick" was going to be another such at the beginning; and I cannot describe my pleasure as I found it taking bones and blood, and looking out at me with a moved and human countenance, whose lineaments are written in my memory until my last day.

R. L. S.

## "Bite Deep and Wide, O Axe, the Tree"

"Bite deep and wide, O Axe, the tree! What doth thy bold voice promise me?"

"I promise thee all joyous things That furnish forth the life of kings!"

"For every silver, ringing blow Cities and palaces shall grow!"

"Bite deep and wide, O Axe, the tree! Tell wider prophecies to me."

"When rust hath gnawed me deep and red, A nation strong shall lift its head."

"Its crown the very heavens shall smite, Æons shall build it in the night!"

"Bite deep and wide, O Axe, the tree; Bright Seer, help on thy prophecy!" —Isabella Valancey Crawford.

## Catullus and Landor

Swinburne is writing to Edmund Gosse:

I read your article of yesterday with great pleasure, and with thorough sympathy of opinion, except as to one expression which startled me considerably. You speak of the "laborious verification" of Catullus, whom I should have called the least laborious, and the most spontaneous in his . . . birdlike melody, of all lyrists known to me except Sappho and Shelley; I should as soon call a lark's note laborious as his. And with all my loving admiration of Landor as a poet, I cannot consider him as belonging to the same class, or even to the same kind, as Catullus; though you have very justly pointed out the many and noble personal qualities they had in common.

Landor's verse, as a rule, without ever being harsh or weak, yet wants the contrary characteristic of subtle and simple sweetness; while no poet ever had more of this than the Veronese, few ever had so much. This has been noted by Landor himself, who, (perhaps under the influence of Catullus), has sometimes touched in his Latin verse a string of more exquisite and spontaneous melody than was often struck in his English poems. As to the wholly unequalled if not unapproached and unapproachable excellence of his prose, you know how thoroughly I am at one with you. Indeed, it is always a thorn in my flesh when writing prose, and a check to any satisfaction I might feel in it, to reflect that probably I never have written or shall write a page that Landor might have signed. Nothing of the sort (or of any sort) ever troubles me in writing verse, but this always haunts me when at work on prose.—From "The Letters of Algernon Charles Swinburne."

## Grisha

Grisha, a chubby little boy, . . . was out walking on the boulevard with his nurse. He wore a long, wadded bur-noose, a large cap with a furry knob, a muffler, and wool-lined goshoses. . . . Until that day the only universe known to Grisha had been square. In one corner of it stood his crib, in another stood nurse's trunk, in the third was a chair, and in the fourth a little lamp. If you looked under the bed you saw a doll with one arm and a drum; behind nurse's trunk were a great many various objects: a few empty spoons, some scraps of paper, a box without a lid, and a broken jumping-jack. In this world, besides nurse and Grisha, there often appeared mamma and the cat. Mamma looked like a doll, and the cat looked like papa's fur coat, only the fur coat did not have eyes and a tail. From the world which was called the nursery a door led to a place where people died. . . . There stood Grisha's high chair and there hung the clock made

to wag its pendulum and strike. From the dining room one could pass into another room with big red chairs. . . . Still farther beyond lay another room, where one was not allowed to go, and in which one sometimes caught glimpses of papa, a very mysterious person! . . . Auntie was also a puzzling person. She appeared and disappeared. Where did she go? More than once Grisha had looked for her under the bed, behind the trunk, and under the sofa, but she was not to be found.

In the new world where he now found himself, where the sun dazzled one's eyes, there were so many papas and mammas and aunties that one scarcely knew which one to run to. But the funniest and oddest things of all were the horses. Grisha stared at their moving legs and could not understand them at all. He looked up at nurse, hoping that she might help him to solve the riddle, but she answered nothing.

Suddenly he heard a terrible noise. Straight toward him down the street came a squad of soldiers marching in step, with red faces and sticks under their arms. . . . But nurse neither ran away nor cried, so he decided it must be safe. He followed the soldiers with his eyes and began marching in step with them.

Across the street ran two big, long-nosed cats, their tails sticking straight up into the air and their tongues lolling out of their mouths. Grisha felt that he, too, ought to run, and he started off in pursuit.

"Stop, stop!" cried nurse, seizing him roughly by the shoulder. "Where are you going? Who told you to be naughty?"

But there sat a sort of nurse with a basket of oranges in her lap. As Grisha passed her, he silently took one.

"Don't do that!" cried his fellow wayfarer. . . . Next, Grisha would gladly have picked up some of the silvers of glass that rattled under his feet and glittered like lion lamps. . . . "Good day!" Grisha heard a loud, hoarse voice say over his very ear, and, looking up, he caught sight of a tall person with shiny buttons.

To his great joy this man shook hands with nurse; they stood together and entered into conversation. The sunlight, the rumbling of the vehicles, the horses, the shiny buttons, all struck Grisha as so amazingly new and yet terrifying, that his heart overflowed with delight, and he began to laugh.—From "Russian Silhouettes," by Anton Tchekoff (tr. by Marian Fell).

## Night in the Virginia Mountains

How calm and glorious is the hour of night In these uncultured, solitary wilds, When o'er each lowly vale and lofty height The full-orbed moon in cloudless luster smiles.

Those solemn mountains with their forests green, And craggy summits towering to the sky, How proudly do they rise o'er all the scene, And lift the mind from earth to muse on high.

And on pure rivulet that pours along, Playing and sparkling in the moon-beams clear, How sweet the music of its vespers song, In changeful cadence, falls upon the ear.

And hark! the roar of those far-spread-ing woods, Sinking or rising as the wind sweeps by; Myriads of voices fill these solitudes, And send the notes of melody on high. —Samuel M. Janney.

## "Unlabored Motion"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Mrs. Eddy declared, on page 240 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Mind is perpetual motion. Its symbol is the sphere. The rotations and revolutions of the universe of Mind go on eternally," she not only stated an immortal and, therefore, demonstrable truth, but she at the same time exposed the fundamental error that has defeated the physicists in their search for the law of perpetual motion. Whether they have considered motion in the abstract or concrete, the materialists have explained to their own satisfaction—at least they have explained—that perpetual motion is impossible because of the existence of friction. What they have failed to perceive is that friction is a product of materiality, of the belief that matter is substantial and is real, and that this belief itself constitutes the element of friction that everywhere tends to prevent harmonious motion, whether it be that of machinery or of men's personal activities.

Anyone who thinks about it for a moment must admit that all motion, from the lift of a sparrow's wing to the orbital sweep of a star, is conformable to law; that it is indeed the expression of law. In their goings and comings, men have been for the most part ignorant of or indifferent to this law or, if they have considered it, they have sought for both the law and its manifestation in matter. It is this fundamental error of belief in the reality of matter that has found expression in all the frictions of a material world. Mechanical inventions and their increasingly fine adjustments are the manifestations of thought that has measurably perceived the law of motion; but even in those instances where friction has been reduced to the minimum, it is nevertheless admitted to be always possible of development. Thought, that is to say, which has been able to produce marvelous inventions yet has not freed itself from belief in matter, hence, from the hindrance of friction; and, as the apostle James declared, "Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all."

Since motion is the expression of thought, it must be found, in its reality, in Mind, divine Principle. The law of motion is a spiritual law, and man's capacities are enlarged and freed from the friction of materiality proportionally as he understands this truth. Spiritual motion is obviously not manifested through matter or in material motion. It expresses, through spiritual activity, the omnipotence of ceaselessly operative Principle. In divine reality, where every idea abides in and is controlled by its Principle, it is impossible for one idea to conflict with another. All ideas move together in harmonious interrelations, because they are all alike subject to Principle. When a man begins to understand this eternal truth, he is able to demonstrate his understanding in an application of it to his human affairs, overcoming the friction of material belief, and to realize the freedom, harmony, and fruition of motion under the control of Principle.

"Mind demonstrates omnipotence and omniscience," Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 88 and 89 of "Retrospection and Introspection," "but Mind revolves on a spiritual axis, and its power is displayed and its presence felt in eternal stillness and immovable Love. The divine potency of this spiritual mode of Mind, and the hindrance opposed to it by material motion, is proven beyond a doubt in the practice of Mind-healing."

What the search for the law of motion amounts to is really a search for knowledge of the will of God, the harmonious control of divine Principle. If men would awake to realize this fact and would endeavor to understand and to obey God's will, or law, they would find harmony increasingly manifested in their lives and affairs. Mortals nevertheless seem stubbornly and blindly to prefer their own wills and to seek in matter for the objects of their desire, so, they prolong in their experience the frictions and failures of materiality. That which is mortal cannot conform to Principle; it disappears as the immortal is revealed, and this explains why the mortal contests the immortal, and the unreal strives against the real. Mortals do not lose anything that is good by submitting themselves to the will of God, because Principle preserves all that is good. They lose only the material thought that produces friction and find, instead, man's real identity moving in the harmony of Mind, divine Principle. "Mortals have only to submit, to the law of God," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 208 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "come into sympathy with it, and to let His will be done. This broken motion of the law of divine Love gives, to the weary and heavy-laden, rest."

Jesus the Christ, who so well understood the truth of being, knew that what men need, all that they need, is to understand and obey the will of God. He knew that thought, the origin of all motion, would lose its materiality, as it conformed to Principle, and would then naturally and truly express the harmony of spiritual motion. He therefore taught men to pray, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." He demonstrated the peace and power of thought that is allied to Principle in his control over matter and over all material conditions. If a boat was to be transported across the lake, it was done in a moment, because the friction of belief in matter as substance was overcome. If tribute money was to be procured or a multitude fed, this was accomplished without friction or prolonged labor.

The lame and the paralytic were healed of their acute belief of material motion and found the freedom and beauty of motion in Mind. He proved in all his works that the motion of spiritual "can express the operation of divine Principle. 'My Father worketh hitherto,' he said, 'and I work.' Men need not spend weary years in fruitless labor. Let them only rely upon divine Principle for guidance; then may they work without exhausting energy, since the source of all real energy is Mind. As the human will, the source of material friction, is subordinated to the motion of divine Principle, thought, more spiritual, is expressed in abundance of health and success. The law of motion or spiritual power in action, as revealed in Christian Science, destroys the friction of materiality; as seen in sin, disease, failure, and death, because, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 443 of Science and Health, "Christian Science silences human will, quiets fear with Truth and Love, and illustrates the unlabored motion of the divine energy in healing the sick."

## A Voice From Boston Bay

"There came to us in that old Oxford time a voice also from this side of the Atlantic—a clear and pure voice," said Matthew Arnold. In his lecture upon Emerson, delivered in several American cities, "To us at Oxford Emerson was but a voice speaking from three thousand miles away. But so well he spoke, that from that time forth Boston Bay and Concord were names invested to my ear with a sentiment akin to that which invests to me the names of Oxford and Weimar; and snatches of Emerson's strain fixed themselves in my mind as imperishably as any of the eloquent words I have been quoting. . . . 'What Plato has thought, he may feel; what a saint has felt, he may think; what at any time has befallen any man he can understand.' 'Accept the place the Divine Providence has found for you, the society of your contemporaries, the connection of events. Great men have always done so, and confided themselves childlike to the genius of their age; betraying their perception that the Eternal was stirring at their heart, working through them, predominating in all their being. And we are now men, and must accept in the highest spirit the same transcendent destiny; and not pinched in a corner, not cowering fleeing before a revolution, but redeemers and benefactors, pious aspirants to be noble clay plastic under the Almighty effort, let us advance and advance on chaos and the dark!'"

"These lofty sentences of Emerson, and a hundred others of like strain, I never have lost out of my memory; I never can lose them."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Sick Man's Inheritance

THE long cable from our London office, contained in Saturday's issue, goes with considerable detail into the methods of the St. James' Palace conference, and into the difficulties which beset the prime ministers in disposing of "the sick man's inheritance." There is, naturally, nothing in it which has not been repeatedly stated and dwelt upon in these columns. The whole situation, as it exists, was unfolded in our special cables from London upwards of a year ago. It has changed very little, if at all, but during the past year insistence has again and again been placed upon the anxiety of the great powers in Europe that the United States should accept a Turkish mandate, since it was absolutely impossible for France, Italy, or the United Kingdom, in the face of their existing vast liabilities, to undertake more than they had undertaken.

All this is very true, but what is not so clear is why, if the Turkish terms are so drastic as they are reported, so curious a view of them was allowed to become current through the French press, and why the Secretary of State for India was permitted to attribute to Turkey a domination in Constantinople, which it is now sought to modify. What the truth of the whole matter is will be really known only when the Turkish treaty is given to the public. Until then the disabilities of secret diplomacy plus partial and inspired leakages will do all the damage such diplomacy always has done and always will do.

Now there is no reason at all, beyond purely altruistic ones, why the United States should accept a mandate in Turkey, but it must be obvious to any thinking person that if the United States will not accept responsibility in Turkey, it cannot possibly claim a voice in the Turkish settlement. It is an axiom of democratic government that representation and taxation should go together, and it must be equally an axiom of a diplomatic settlement that countries which are to be responsible for a territorial settlement must be those who have to find the money and personnel for the enforcement of that settlement. Therefore it is unfortunate, in the eyes of those who have hoped great things from the assistance of the United States, that the United States, having first declined to declare war against Turkey, should have, recently, as Mr. Lloyd George declares, refused any responsibility for the Turkish settlement. Even so, however, the efforts which have been made so strenuously, particularly in France, to disinherit Armenia and Greece, are strenuously to be deprecated. Stephen Lauzanne, in an editorial in the "Matin," to which reference has been made before in these columns, has pointed out to France the dangerous effects of such a policy, and it is decidedly best that they should be pointed out to France by a Frenchman, of such ability and distinction as to be able to criticize without incurring the stigma of prejudice.

What Mr. Lauzanne so clearly sees is that the dismemberment of Armenia by the great powers is too perilously akin to the dismemberment of Poland to be politically safe. Amongst the most valuable portions of a true Armenian state are the vilayets of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, and the vilayet of Adana, with its Mediterranean coast. Now as to the fate of Trebizond, there is no positively definite information. But there is information sufficiently definite that it is to be severed from the new Armenia as completely as is Cilicia. Thus Armenia is to be reduced to an inland province of, it is said, two vilayets, without any sea coast, in just the way in which the selfishness of the great powers cut Serbia off from the Adriatic, and helped to pave the way for the explosion of 1914. But the discreditable part of such a settlement is that Cilicia is to go to one of the great European powers forcing the settlement upon Armenia and upon Turkey, and that power is France, France which for years draped the figure of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, and preached a war of revenge for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. To the enmity of Germany, already simmering over the Sarre Valley, France proposes to add the enmity of the Armenians of Cilicia and the Arabs of Syria, for the Arabs are no less indignant over the French claim to Damascus than are the Armenians over the loss of Cilicia. What chance of a permanent settlement has such a decision as this? Mr. Millerand seems to have lacked something of the discretion and foresight of Mr. Delcassé, when he declared that one quarrel was enough for any nation to have on its hands at a time. A great Armenian state, under the protection of the League of Nations, would not have needed a mandatory, and would have been one of the most effectual bars to a recrudescence of the old condition of things in Asia Minor. Instead of this, Asia Minor has been covered with a sort of mosaic of Poland and Alsace-Lorraine.

Equally tortuous has been the policy of the prime ministers in their dealings with Greece. One day the Greek claims were acknowledged, they were on the point of being ratified by Mr. Clemenceau. Then the diatribes of General Sarraïl, who apparently demanded the domination of France over the Greek population of Turkey as well as over the Armenians and Syrians, and of General Franchet d'Espèrey, who contended that Greece had no claim to Thrace, because most of the Greek Thracians had saved their lives by flight, whilst the Bulgarians had murdered those who could not run, brought about a change. Thus France, as Mr. Lauzanne pointed out, began to incur the enmity of Greece also, with nothing to show for this policy of quarrels save the support of the artists of the Golden Horn and the butchers of the Armenians.

The next of the great powers intent upon making a new world by grabbing the old was Italy. France wanted Cilicia and Syria for herself, and a hold on the provinces of Aidin and of Thrace through the Turk; Italy set to work to demand the Greek Islands for herself and the

control of Northern Epirus through the Albanians. Now the Greek Islands are Greek in population almost to a man, and it has been proved beyond all question that Northern Epirus is equally Greek in race and sentiment. Yet Italy has been carrying on in Northern Epirus a campaign of peaceable penetration only too nearly approaching the methods of Bulgaria in Thrace, whilst in claiming the Islands she has outraged and denied every argument by which she has herself laid claim to Trieste and Fiume, indeed to all "Unredeemed Italy." Even now that she is weakening on the Islands, she is striving to bargain for a naval base in those Islands, and the suggestion that she should give up Rhodes, to which she is no more entitled than to Nova Zembla, is modified by the demand that she should be allowed to maintain a naval base in Astropalia; a suggestion about as reasonable and as decent as that Austria should be allowed a naval base at Pola, or that France, on retiring from the Rhine, should be permitted to establish a naval base on Heligoland.

Here, then, is the position in which the three great powers, which have fashioned the Turkish treaty, stand. France demands Cilicia and Syria practically outright, and has maneuvered to maintain the Turk in Aidin and Thrace so as to exercise control through him over the Greek population. Italy having, in the Austrian settlement, put in a claim for all "Unredeemed Italy," on the ground of its Italian population, now puts in a claim outright for territory inhabited purely by Greeks, such as the Islands, and attempts indirectly through Albania, to exercise control over territory, such as Northern Epirus, the enormous majority of whose population is Greek. The United Kingdom has apparently been satisfied with a mandate for Arabia and Mesopotamia, but has joined France and Italy in maintaining the Turk in Constantinople in the interests of the Muhammadans of India. After all, history does repeat itself, and partitions of Poland retain just as unpleasant an odor, no matter by what name you call them.

Now the simple fact is, as is drawn attention to in the resolutions which Senator King, Senator Lodge, and Senator Moses have placed before the United States Senate, that Armenia is entitled to be set up as the great state it was promised it should be, when Germany threatened its disruption instead of France, and that Greece should be reunited to the people of Northern Epirus, the people of Thrace, the people of the province of Aidin, and the people of the Twelve Islands, who in spite of centuries of Turkish domination and persecution have remained absolutely Greek in race and sentiment to the present day. As for Constantinople, if the Turk is not fit to govern it, and nobody pretends that the Turk is, then by every law of self-determination and population, to say nothing of the facts of history, the mandate should be given to Greece. The capital of the Hellenic Empire Constantinople was, when the Turk, like a ravaging beast, came into Europe. St. Sophia was as much the cathedral of the Greek Church as St. Peter's ever was that of the Roman. And nothing but the quarrels and jealousies of the great powers prevent this from being recognized today.

### Lord Montagu Looks Forward

LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU is certainly one of the pioneers of aviation, as far as patronage and interest are concerned. When most men were regarding it as an amiable hobby of a few inventive enthusiasts, Lord Montagu was sufficiently discerning to travel from England to America to see the first aeroplane constructed by the Wright brothers. To be sure, he told a London audience the other day that the machine was nothing much to look at; it had the appearance, in fact, of being "fastened with wire from a soda water bottle, and fashioned of a few tin cans and parts of a drawing-room curtain." But this did not dim his faith. For Lord Montagu was looking forward, some seventeen years ago, when he inspected the Wright brothers' machine, and he is still looking forward.

He looks forward, in the near future, to an aerogram service between London and Paris, and, a little later on, to one between London and Delhi. He looks forward to the early establishment of six great imperial routes, from England to all parts of the British Commonwealth; England to Canada, via Newfoundland; England to West Africa, via France and Spain; England to Egypt, India, and the Cape, via France, Italy, and Egypt; England to Australia and New Zealand, via India, Burma, and the Federated Malay States; England to Hong Kong, via India and Burma; and England to the South Sea Islands, via Australia.

In this tremendous system Lord Montagu sees England herself as a terminus, but Egypt as the great world junction. Egypt, Lord Montagu evidently considers, is adapted and destined to become a kind of Clapham Junction of the air. Immunity from fog, immunity from high winds, and a clear sky most of the time make Egyptian conditions for aviation ideal, whilst geographically the land of the Nile is obviously the aerial clearing house for three continents. Lord Montagu is ahead of his time, of course, but then so are all pioneers.

### The American Indian Today

IN STORY, in verse, and in song, as well as in symbolic art, the American Indian, during the last century or more, has been portrayed as an object of commiseration, the victim of the white man's designing craftiness, the dejected, disillusioned, revengeful remnant of a decadent race. In the school books and in less thinly disguised fiction, the sympathetic reader has followed the thinning tribes on their march from the land of their supposed inheritance toward the setting sun, and the pictured oblivion which was said to lie just beyond. Civilization, even in its crudest forms, could not, it was declared, be assimilated by the North American aborigine, and it was said that all experiments along that line had proved as abortive as similar efforts among other people in the older countries of the world. It was insisted that Indians who had lived for unnumbered generations in the open places, in tepees and bark shelters, without stoves or fireplaces, to say nothing of furnaces and steam radiators, could not, or would not, exist in houses with four walls.

It was likewise declared that the "savage," as he was referred to in the school books and elsewhere, never having communicated with his fellows by any other means than guttural or crude symbols, could never be educated. These were the sentences which a supposedly beneficent civilization sought to impose upon those it professed to desire to aid, and these are the very sentences from which the American Indian, largely by force of an indomitable character, has freed himself.

The Indian of the west and south of the United States seems quite successfully to adapt himself to the forms of modern civilization. He appears to have forgotten that he is of a so-called decadent race, and likewise that the pathway marked out for him lay toward the setting sun. On the trek toward the western borderland he seems to have called a halt, and where the wigwam and the tepee of his forefathers stood he has built a home, established a farm, and, instead of hunting, has gone to school. Today, according to figures compiled by the government, the total Indian population in the United States is estimated as being somewhat greater than when Christopher Columbus first set foot on the western hemisphere, and larger than in those days when James Fenimore Cooper found the woods literally "swarming with Red Men."

There were, it must be admitted, many years when a government count would not have shown the result reported at this time. Those were the years in which the Indian refused to learn his lesson, and in which the white man did not realize that he himself had a lesson to learn. The result observable today was made possible only by the learning, even tardily, of a mutual lesson, which has brought a better understanding to both.

### Where the Buccaneers Harbored

AMERICANIZATION, they are saying, is what the people of the erstwhile Danish West Indies are now clamoring for. And they should have it, no doubt; for what can Americanization amount to, after all, but to bring the history of these verdant dots upon the Caribbean up to date? People they had, and trade, and customs of their own, so it seems, even before Columbus got his first sight of them in 1493; and since then they have been successively Spanish, British, French, Dutch, and Danish. Now they are American. Americanization for them, then, of course.

But will even that sort of thing make much change in the islands and their people? Perhaps not even the American enthusiasts really wish to see them greatly changed. Already for years English has been the common speech around the wharves and shops of Charlotte Amalia or Christiansted or Frederiksted, and the American who wishes to take a trip to the islands, and see what the latest American territorial acquisitions look like, can do so without having even so much of linguistic difficulty as he would be likely to encounter in touring Cuba. At the same time he can feel himself much farther from the beaten path of travelers, searching out the haunts of the sea rovers like Sir Francis Drake, or Morgan the Buccaneer, or Martin Frobisher, while safely enjoying the grateful balm of tropic airs and the beauty of tropic scenery.

Why it is that one hears almost never of any one of the Virgin Islands other than St. Thomas, or St. Croix, or St. John, the three of major size, is hard to say, unless it be because the first has perhaps the best harbor in the West Indies, the second raises much sugar, and the third grows bay leaves enough to provide half the whole world's requirement of bay rum. Traders know these largest islands, and have known them from the earliest times. Yet there is something to be said of the other islands, almost fifty of them, that lie scattered over the surface of the sea all about and among the three largest. There is Virgin Gorda, with no town upon it, only little clusters of huts like diminutive villages. And there are Ginger, and Salt, and Cooper, and Peter, and Norman, and the island that some people call Dead Chest and others Duchess (though perhaps, after all, the one name is only a corruption of the other). How the names suggest the days of the freebooters, who "roved the Spanish Main" and made for these outlying cays of the Virgins whenever their ships needed to be beached and overhauled, or they themselves were sick of pirating and eager for life ashore! The white beaches of these secluded islets could tell a story of many a pirate crew, scraping and repairing their swift vessels in the days of old, or perhaps burying just the sort of treasure chest that romantic travelers of modern times are always supposed to be trying to find.

Of course, there is at least one island of the group where, so the story goes, buried treasure was once actually discovered. It was a black who found it, as it is the blacks who, for the most part, tell the story. He was a merchant from St. Thomas, who, having spent some time on Norman Island, suddenly and mysteriously became rich there. It was rumored that in exploring a rocky cave at the far end of the island he had dug up an ancient iron chest, filled with Spanish doubloons. The subsequent finding of an old chest by a fisherman, who chanced to land near the cave, and noticed what seemed to him to be an excavation, naturally served to corroborate the story.

However, stories of that sort never trouble the tourist much. He likes them. True or not, they help to give touring a zest, for journeying to a cave that may, possibly, have been the hiding place of some old buccaneer's ill-gotten gains is far and away more interesting than running up along the shore just to see a cave, as a cave. One may say that the people of the Virgins have already learned how to take advantage of this truism with respect to tourists, for there is, or has been until recently in the islands, a sailing vessel that has been customarily pointed out as an object of interest by reason of her long service. She has been a passenger transport, a mail boat, a cargo carrier, almost everything that can be schooner-rigged, it seems, and is said to have been built in the United States in the year 1800. But tourists of sophistication, who have thought to question the ability of even the product of an old-time shipyard to withstand the successive cruises and storms and sinkings and raisings accredited to this craft of a bygone century, have been able to sat-

isfy themselves that the only section of the original craft now remaining is, after all, only a short piece of the keel. All the rest is patches!

So perhaps the islands are not so far from being pretty well Americanized already. Plenty of people in the United States will be glad to see them get their rights of American citizenship, no doubt, but they will hope to see the dreamy island life go on very much as it has gone on in the past. Nobody should try to bring up to date the romance of pirate caves and treasure chests.

### Editorial Notes

THE appointment of George Wylie Paul Hunt, former Governor of Arizona, as United States Minister to Siam illustrates anew the American policy in respect to the diplomatic service. Mr. Hunt has been a rancher and proprietor of a store, was formerly considered "radical" but later became an effective intermediary in Labor disputes in his State, and has been interested in penal reforms. A European might naturally wonder what all that, interesting and important though it is, would have to do with diplomatic relations between the United States and Siam. As the post has been vacant for about two years, and carries a salary of \$10,000 a year, possibly the present withholding of confirmation of the appointment by the Senate may be simply another manifestation of general adriftness on the part of that body.

THE recent demand for higher salaries for teachers has induced a writer to go back to the sixth century and report what King Athalaric recommended to the Senate of the city of Rome in the year A. D. 534: "We hear by certain whisperings that the teachers of eloquence at Rome are not receiving their proper reward. If we provide generous salaries for the play-actors, who minister only to the amusement of the public and take pains to pay those who are not really necessary, how much more should we look after those who are the molders of the style and character of our youth." How much more indeed! though the "not really necessary" is certainly a little hard. But King Athalaric could not be expected to know about the work of Mr. Ben Greet and Miss Thorn-dyke in educating the youth of London. One is grateful for King Athalaric's sound advice, though, truth to say, it is never of that commodity the world is in lack.

THE Supreme Council has proclaimed a de facto recognition of the Georgian and Azerbaijan republics, which recalls the fact that the pronunciation of English is a subject for a diversity of opinion within the borders of England herself. In Wessex the ancient idea that London and what are known as the Home Counties can claim the right to set an example in English pronunciation is looked upon as presumption. It is considered mere cockneyism to pronounce stalk and stork, or fought and fort, alike. The Wessex folk think slurring the letter r in hard, bird, etc., is an affectation, and that the aspirate ought to be heard in hotel and hospital. London, if the truth be told, is mightily indifferent to claims of orthodox pronunciation, come they from near or far, and, taking it all in all, Londoners seem to have little trouble in making themselves understood.

THE theater in Paris is recovering from the blight of war conditions. The dramatic critics note the fact, but they also full well recognize that the trouble with the theater is with the audience, mainly. They need educating. Abel Hermant records a little passage of arms overheard at the first night of the Russian ballet "Rossignol." Stravinski's music and Massine's choreography were not to the liking of a lady member of the audience: "Socialist!" was the epithet she flung at an appreciative neighbor, and he retorted, "Nouvelle riche!" Pointless! And with such a wealth of fitting adjectives in the vocabulary!

WHEN the Attorney-General of the United States, A. Mitchell Palmer, while speaking recently on radicalism to a Kentucky audience, said that "we cannot deport ideas" he made a statement that obviously contains a basic truth. Ideas, it may easily be admitted, can neither be deported nor destroyed. All the red radicals in the world may be sent back to their own countries, or imprisoned in the countries where they are, but a new crop will come into existence, and so on indefinitely, until education and reform have so corrected thought and conditions that wrong views and practices are supplanted by right ideas.

DURING the period of the war, the exhibitions of the Royal Horticultural Society were shorn to some extent of one of their features, namely, clipped yew or box in the shape of birds, balls, and obelisks. The return of topiary gardening may encourage this fashion of old English gardens with their order, sense of proportion, and restfulness. One hears already of a Scots gentleman who has given an order to the Royal Kew nurseries for a reproduction of his crest in clipped yew! It consists of a pelican feeding its young on a nest; and it will take from five to six years to grow and train the trees.

WHEN a well-known periodical reiterates that prohibition cannot continue, it apparently forgets that the prohibition of opium, of murder, of stealing, and of many other evils has continued. Liquor interests have constantly drawn attention to cases of law-breaking in the attempt to show that the law is of no account. The drinking of intoxicants is simply a perverted taste, such as cannibalism, and should speedily become as impossible of indulgence, to the alert man or woman, as cannibalism would be. Along with prohibition there must, of course, be the wise education of taste.

IT SHOULD require no argument to prove that the responses by alumni associations, in all parts of the United States, to the appeals of colleges and universities for endowments and the erection of memorial buildings shows unselfishness and gratitude. The college man or woman who has been absent from his or her alma mater for a quarter of a century, more or less, naturally has lost much of the old-time class enthusiasm. Unostentatious giving, in such circumstances, without thought of direct reward or benefit, is as commendable as it is generous.